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OUR WINTER ISSUE.

The date is January 25, 1902. The number will be
An *édition de luxe* of the best business journal—
The best for beginning the year's business, as well as
The brightest for a good advertisement, and
The surest for distributing circulars and price-lists.
It will be sent to 12,000 business-places.
It will be read by the best buyers in the trade.
It will be kept for reference in every part of the globe.
It will be well, therefore, for manufacturers and mer-
chants to ensure that they have an advertisement or an
inset in
The Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Summary.

SOME more calendars are noted on p. 9.
THE list of Rogers Brothers' creditors is printed on p. 23.
WE print a few more C. & D. DIARY hints and verses (p. 25).
THE LATEST store-prices for chemists' goods are given on p. 4.
NEW EUCALYPTI have been described by Mr. J. H. Maiden (p. 14).
WE give a portrait on p. 13 of the late Mr. Wm. Dobbin, J.P., Belfast.
MONEY ORDERS for the Transvaal are now issued by the Post Office (p. 6).
“THE YEAR-BOOK OF PHARMACY” for 1901 was published last week (p. 18).
AMUSING READING is printed in the page on “Fictional Pharmacy” (p. 21).
THE questions set at the Major examination in Edinburgh this week are given on p. 25.
BUSINESS CHANGES are exceptionally numerous this week, being the first of the year (p. 10).
A NEW YORK ACTRESS got green hair by using a certain hair-dye. She is depicted on p. 30.
MR. WILLIAM AGAR, formerly of Mansfield, is the pharmaceutical veteran depicted on p. 10.
HINTS ON EMULSION-MAKING are given by Mr. Joseph Ince in the first of a series of articles (p. 9).
CHEMISTS who have wine-licences should read the paragraph “Selling wines to children” on p. 13.
A COLCHESTER CHEMIST has been fined for selling poisoned grain, and a farmer for using it (p. 22).
MOISSAN has made interesting observations on ammonium amalgam, which we summarise on p. 14.
BUSINESS has not yet been fully resumed on the markets, so that our report is brief and changes few (p. 31).
MR. WINGROVE, the managing director of Spratt's (Limited) is depicted by Mr. Reynolds on his original motor (p. 14).
THE UNITY OF MATTER is not a new idea, but Professor G. D. Hinrichs, of St. Louis, does not carry it much further (p. 17).
THE Manitoban Legislature is trying to restrict the sale of alcoholic liquors by confining it to druggists, doctors, and the like (p. 7).
AMONGST nine new companies, particulars of whose registration we give on p. 23, five take power to trade as chemists and druggists.
OIL OF CITRON is, according to Dr. S. Galli, obtainable from three varieties of the fruit. He gives particulars regarding the oil on p. 19.
MR. LORD GIFFORD, in a letter entitled “Wake up, London,” speaks of his mandate as a pharmaceutical Councillor (p. 27). So do we on p. 18.
MR. J. T. DAVENPORT, a former President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and manufacturer of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, died on Sunday (p. 12).
THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPT COLONY needs an infusion of new blood, we gather from a correspondent, who gives his reasons on p. 6.
WE OFFER for circulation to M.P.'s reprints of an article on p. 17, which contains a letter from the Pharmaceutical Registrar regarding the sale of poisons.
THE ALABONE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION has been described by Mr. Anselow Alabone, whose article as far as it concerns pharmacists is described on p. 20.
MR. JAMES REID takes exception to certain passages in Mr. Carteighe's Edinburgh speech. Mr. Reid urges the need for more pharmaceutical legislation (p. 26).
“TO BENEFIT THE CRAFT” we suggest that chemists and druggists should be prompt in securing the influence of their Members of Parliament to oppose any abrogation of the principle of the Pharmacy Act (p. 16).
OL. AMYGD PERSIC brought a London chemist into court, but he succeeded in convincing the Alderman that the sale as almond oil was under conditions of which the purchaser was aware. A retailer of 8-per-cent. boric ointment was not so fortunate (p. 22).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At Greenwich Police Court on December 27, Edward Brewer, of Deptford, was fined 10s., with 2s. costs, for selling pepper admixed with 50 per cent. of gelatinised maize flour.

The hearing of the charges of fraud against thirteen persons in connection with the Patent Novelties Company (Limited) was resumed at Manchester on December 27, and again adjourned.

The Guardians of the united parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, have accepted the tender of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 Coleman Street, E.C., for the supply of drugs during this year.

At Southampton, on December 21, 1901, a charge against Mr. W. B. Wride, chemist and druggist, in respect to the theft of a bicycle, was withdrawn, the magistrates approving of this course before any evidence was called.

Further extensions are about to be carried out in the chemical department at the Phoenix Works, Dartford, belonging to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; and the Urban District Council has approved of the plans submitted.

An arrangement is being made between the earthenware manufacturers of North Staffordshire and a leading insurance company by which workers in the lead processes of pottery manufacture can be insured against loss sustained through contracting lead-poisoning.

A medical man named James William Ayres (54) has been committed for trial by the Liverpool Stipendiary on a charge of causing the death of a pawnbroker's assistant named Paines, whom, it is alleged, Ayres knocked down, causing injury that resulted in his death.

At Smethwick, on December 24, John Shouvier (45), described as a chemist's assistant and a native of Jersey, was sent to gaol for one month with hard labour for stealing half-a-crown from the till in a shop at Handsworth, where he was employed as an assistant.

Two schoolboys, named Kerbal and Kauffman, were each sentenced to receive six strokes of the birch-rod by the Manchester city justices on December 31 for stealing a box of cough-lozenges, value 7½d., from the shop of Boots (Limited), Market Street, Manchester.

An Oxford Criticism.

The method by which Boots (Limited) advertise was criticised at the Oxford City Council on December 18, when, speaking on an improvement scheme, Alderman Wilson pointed out that at one corner of the Square mentioned they had a Boots' establishment. The property was the firm's own, granted apparently without any control to an "advertising tradesman coming from abroad into competition with Oxford tradesmen, and putting up what he might venture to describe as a most disfiguring advertisement for his own particular benefit." He suggested that the Council might endeavour to secure a private Act of Parliament for the purpose of restraining persons from disfiguring their town, and so put an end to "these abominations in the way of advertisements for private purposes erected in public places."

Friendly Societies and the G.M.C.

It is stated that the recent action of the General Medical Council in the case of Dr. Rendall, of Yarmouth, is to be vigorously contested by the friendly societies. A Bill will shortly be promoted in Parliament to protect the doctors who are now professionally engaged for the various medical-aid societies, and a special clause of the measure will make it libellous for the Medical Council to term conduct "infamous" on the part of any qualified man, which is merely a breach of professional etiquette. Dr. Rendall has been held to be guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect," for having been indirectly connected with a society which canvasses for patients.

Plumbism.

At an inquest held at Hackney on December 30, respecting the death of Robert Wilkins (35), a painter, the widow deposed that her husband had suffered from lead-poisoning about five years ago, and since then had been subject to retching. On December 25 witness went to a chemist and told him her husband had "pains in his inside, and was shivering." The witness was given a bottle of medicine, but death took place on the following evening. William Houghton, who stated that he was an unqualified assistant in the employ of Mr. J. A. Clark, chemist and druggist, The Broadway, London Fields, said he was asked by the last witness for a bottle of medicine for a man who had a cold and pains all over him. He gave a bottle of the "usual cold mixture," which contained 10 gr. each of salicylate of soda, bromide of potassium, and nitre, and 10m. of colchicum wine in each dose. The Coroner: You see that did not do any good. You ought not to have prescribed. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing when one is ill. The Coroner added that so long as the assistant was working under the eye of his employer the law could not be said to be broken, but where unqualified men were put into branch shops it was sailing very close to the wind, and was a public scandal. A man might be prosecuted for holding himself out as a chemist if he was not one, and the Apothecaries' Society [?] might institute a prosecution if it was proved that an unqualified man sold poisons. That offence did not appear to have been committed in this case. A Juror: No, but this man who possesses no qualification at all prescribes for a man who is seriously ill. The Coroner: Yes, and takes the risk. Dr. J. W. Hunter said the autopsy showed that death was due to peritonitis, following the rupture of a gastric ulcer. The theory was that a man who had had an attack of lead-poisoning was liable to the complaint the deceased suffered from. In answer to a juror, the doctor said that the medicine prescribed by the chemist's assistant would do neither harm or good in such a case. The only chance of saving life would have been an operation. The jury returned a verdict of natural death.

The Apothecary's Assistant.

At an inquest held at Westminster on December 31, respecting the death of Patience Glossop Harris, sister of the late Sir Augustus Harris, William Stanley, who described himself as a medical assistant, stated that he had been examined in pharmacy at Apothecaries' Hall, and they allowed him to assist doctors, but only in dispensing. He was not a registered medical practitioner, but had attended Miss Harris for seven or eight years. He refused to say whether he was paid for his services. He gave a certificate of death, certifying that the deceased died from general cirrhosis of the liver and exhaustion. Dr. G. A. Hamerton said death was due to heart failure, from cerebral hemorrhage, accelerated by intemperate habits. Although "cirrhosis of the liver and exhaustion" were factors in the case, he would not have given a certificate to that effect, as there was the condition of the heart and brain to be taken into account. The Coroner, in summing up, remarked that there could not be the least doubt that Miss Harris engaged a quack in the person of Mr. Stanley, because she knew that such a man would connive in her drinking habits. No doubt one result of that inquiry would be that further proceedings would be taken with regard to the unqualified and unregistered practitioner who had appeared before the Court. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Hamerton's evidence, and added a rider to the effect that the attention of the Registrar-General should be called to the lax way in which the certificates of unregistered medical men are accepted.

Birmingham Notes.

Dr. Hill, medical officer of health and public analyst, has just returned to his duties after a somewhat severe illness arising from bronchitis, to which he has been a martyr for some years past.

The Worcestershire County Council have issued a report on the experiments of drying of fruit, vegetables, and herbs, which they caused to be instituted. They think there is a great future for such an industry. Cannot the pharmacist come to their assistance?

A serious explosion occurred on Saturday last at Messrs. Albright & Wilson's phosphorus-works, Oldbury, resulting in the serious injury to four men. They were engaged in cleaning out the flues of the Mond gas plant which the firm has recently laid down, when an accumulation of gas took fire and burnt the men severely.

The M.O.H. of the Walsall Rural District Council has issued pamphlets on the rearing of infants. The paragraph "the only food for a baby up to seven months is the mother's milk," got transposed in type by the printer's devil, and read "the only food for a baby up to seven months is *them others* milk," which entirely destroyed the effect of what was intended to be good advice.

A very remarkable prescription has made its appearance in our city. Its owner is a faddist, and wherever he goes he has it "made up" for the sole reason of ascertaining the price charged in different places and classes of shops. It was stamped back and front in every conceivable place by an almost endless variety of stamps, even to rendering it illegible. His complaint was that it had cost him any price between 8d. and 2s. 6d., and often after reading the document the dispenser with a knowing look would ask, "How much have you paid for this before?" and the candid answer was as above.

Heirs Wanted.

Mr. Sidney H. Preston, 27 Chancery Lane, London, E.C., writing to the daily papers about inquiries which were made in 1901 through "Agony" columns, says the eldest son of H. G. Carpenter, a chemist, who died in an infirmary, is sought; and J. R. Lysnar, a dentist, who left for India, may share in an estate.

Store-prices.

The January price-list of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) announces a reduction in the price of respirators from 1s. to 9½d. each, and of sulphonal tablets (from 2s. 8d. to 2s. per 100, and from 1s. to 8½d. per 25). Eucalyptus oil (Kangaroo brand) has been advanced from 8d. to 9d. per bottle, and guttapercha tissue from 10d. to 1s. per oz.

Students' Affairs.

On December 24, at the close of the course of lectures, certificates were distributed to the successful students at the Westminster College of Pharmacy. At the close of the ceremony Mr. Willox, on behalf of the students, presented Mr. Wills, the Principal, with a silver cigar-case. Mr. Wills in turn presented to each of the gentlemen present a tin of cigarettes, and to the lady pupils (seventeen in number) he gave a bottle of perfume.

The arrangements for carrying on the school of pharmacy attached to the Royal Albert Memorial College at Exeter are now complete. The school provides a full course of instruction in all the subjects required for the pharmaceutical examinations. Evening classes are held as well as day classes, and special attention is devoted to practical work. The school has a complete collection of physical, chemical, and pharmaceutical apparatus, and a fine materia medica collection. Special courses are arranged for medical students and candidates for the Apothecaries' Hall assistant's qualification. The principal of the college is Mr. A. W. Clayden, M.A., and Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S., is lecturer in pharmacy, materia medica, and pharmacy law.

Holiday Hilarity.

A hilarious milkman on Bank-holiday tried to perform acrobatic feats with the aid of the sun-blind at Parke's Drug-Stores, in Holloway Road, N. He bent the iron-support, and presently encountered a policeman, with the result that he was fined 35s. (or fourteen days in default) at North London Police Court on December 27.

On December 21 a man entered the shop of Alderman Simpson, the chemist-mayor of Stalybridge, and purchased a pennyworth of oxalic acid. On leaving the shop the man was seen to be under the influence of drink, and, fearing suicidal intentions, Alderman Simpson followed him and demanded the return of the poison. The man refused to deliver it up, and a rough-and-tumble ensued, with the result that the police appeared on the scene, and the packet was secured. The man's explanation was that he intended to

play a joke at a public-house by "turning water into wine" with the acid.

Chemists to Leeds Police.

The Leeds City Council have made the following appointments of dispensing chemists to the police force:—A Division, Mr. Samuel Taylor, Great George Street, and Mr. James Drewery, Quarry Hill; B Division, Mr. W. H. Briggs, Garden Street, and Mr. Robert Lester, Dewsbury Road; C Division, Mr. T. A. Shaw, Chapeltown Road, and Mr. G. Briggs, Woodhouse Lane; D Division, Mr. J. W. Hardman, Barley Road, Mr. J. W. Horner, Tong Road, and Mr. W. S. Baxter, Town Street, Bramley; E Division, Mr. Samuel Taylor, Great George Street.

Fires.

The works of Messrs. Cowling, liquorice-cake refiners, Pontefract, were completely destroyed by fire on December 31, the damage being estimated at 2,000l. Hundreds of work-people are thrown out of employment.

The pharmacy of the Mayor of Stalybridge (Alderman Simpson) was the scene of a window-fire on December 21. Whilst an assistant was lighting the gas in the window the cotton wool used in the Christmas decorations accidentally ignited, and before the flames were subdued several pounds' worth of damage was done.

A fire occurred on December 24 in a warehouse at the back of the premises of Mr. T. C. Cornwell, pharmaceutical chemist, 14 Piccadilly, Hanley. The flames were noticed at an early stage by the employes of a neighbouring restaurant, who at once communicated with the police, and they extinguished the fire before much damage had been done. The loss is inconsiderable.

Disputed Ownership of a Business.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, December 31, 1901, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by the District Chemical Company (Limited), of Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., against Mr. T. Mander, 49 Rosoman Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., to recover 3l. 4s. 10d. for ten 2-cwt. bags of soda-crystals. The case was before the Court a fortnight ago, when the defendant said the debt was due from Kavanagh, and not from him. He had been Kavanagh's manager, and the order was signed "for Mr. Kavanagh," who had since died. The case had been adjourned for the correspondence to be produced. The Judge now said that if the defendant gave the order he was liable, and that he must pay.

The Crimson Cross.

The Derby Borough Coroner (Mr. John Close) was engaged a considerable time on Wednesday, January 1, investigating the circumstances of the death of Charles Nicholson (52). The Coroner had adjourned the case for inquiries to be made as the result of a communication he had received from Dr. Parry Jones, and because Mrs. Nicholson had stated that her husband had been taking medicine and using ointment supplied to him by Captain Feilden, of the Crimson Cross Dispensary. No charges were made for the remedies supplied, but a box was placed against the door at the dispensary so that persons visiting the establishment might make voluntary contributions. She now stated that Captain Feilden first saw the deceased about twelve months ago. He had called upon him on different occasions, and when he saw him the last time, about a month ago, he told deceased he ought to see a doctor. Deceased, however, would not because he considered they did more harm than good. In answer to Captain Feilden, she stated that as long as the deceased took his medicine he kept going on well, and as soon as he stopped doing so he died. A neighbour also gave evidence as to the deceased's strong objections to a doctor, and Captain Feilden deposed that he attended the deceased for bronchitis and another complaint. He also had something the matter with his heart, and witness advised him to see a doctor. The Coroner: Then you thought it was a case for a properly qualified practitioner? Witness: I thought he would require someone to give him a certificate when he died. A doctor was no good for any other reason. Dr. Parry Jones deposed to making a *post-mortem*, and found that death was due to aneurism. In all probability if he had had a proper medical man attending him he would have

lived longer, as the aneurism was of long standing, and would have been found out. The Coroner: If he refused to have a doctor, what could be done for him? Dr. Parry Jones: Nothing. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to aneurism.

"Sequah."

At the Glamorgan Quarter Sessions at Cardiff on Wednesday, January 1, a groom named Charles Brookes was charged with stealing a spring-balance and other articles, the property of Hubert Clark, landlord of the Central Hotel, Pontypridd. One of the witnesses, to whom it was alleged prisoner had endeavoured to dispose of the articles, was Charles Santor, proprietor of what were known as the Crystal Palace Stores at Pontypridd. The following is a bit of the evidence:—

Mr. St. John Francis Williams, who defended, asked the witness if he were the gentleman known as "Sequah."

Witness: I am, sir.

Mr. Williams: What trade does "Sequah" carry on?

Witness: Medicine.

Mr. Williams: What trade does Charles Santor carry on?

Witness: Medicine, and he also keeps a refreshment-house.

Mr. Williams: In addition to feeding people do you still physic them, or after feeding them do you send them somewhere else to be physicked? (Laughter.)

Witness: When in business, I do the same as other people.

Mr. Williams: What is that?

Witness: To sell.

Mr. Williams: What do you mean—the people or the medicine? (Laughter.)

Witness: I advertise my—

Mr. Williams: You advertise the medicine and "sell" the people? (Laughter.)

Witness: I do not "sell" the people.

Prisoner and his wife gave evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The same prisoner was next charged with stealing 3*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* from a cashbox in Charles Santor's bedroom, but again the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged.

The Week's Poisonings.

The passing of the holiday season invariably induces a depressant reaction, which often results in suicide. This year has been no exception, for the suicides have been numerous. Sixteen deaths as a result of poisoning have been recorded since our last report, four of these being caused by unscheduled poisons—liniment of camphor and turpentine, phosphorus, nitric-acid and mercury solution, and gas asphyxiation. In the scheduled list opiates, in the form of laudanum, morphia, chlorodyne, and syrup of poppies, account for seven fatalities; three were caused by carbolic acid, and one each by oxalic acid and chloroform. The latter was inadvertently taken in overdose by a medical man at Battersea Rise, while a solution of oxalic acid was drunk by a young lady at Chatham in mistake for Epsom salts—A commercial traveller at Bow, who had been troubled with insomnia for some years, took an overdose of his sleeping-draught, which contained morphia, chloral, and bromide of potassium.—A Bradford child, two months old, was given one drop of laudanum in some tea, and its death was attributed to acute bronchitis, accelerated by the laudanum.—The wife of a linseed-oil manufacturer at Brighton, named Body, was found dead in bed on New Year's Eve. The doctor, who was called in, said death was due to carbolic-acid poisoning. This was disputed by the regular medical attendant of the family, who urged a *post-mortem* examination, but the other doctor reiterated his belief, and the jury returned a verdict of "suicide while insane."—The seven-weeks-old son of a Newark pork-butcher was given half a teaspoonful of a mixture of syrup of rhubarb and syrup of poppies, which the mother got from a neighbour. The child died "from opium-poisoning," according to the medical evidence. Mr. L. Priestley, pharmaceutical chemist, called as a witness at the inquest, said he had sold the mixture, but to whom he did not know. Syrup of poppies was a scheduled poison, but it was not necessary to obtain the signature of the purchaser. The dose for an adult was given on the bottle, but it was not usual to state the dose for children, as it would vary according to age and constitution. The jury, in returning a verdict of death from opium-poisoning, added a rider to the effect that in their opinion there should be more stringent regulations as to the sale of such preparations.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Fire.

Richardson's Chemical-works, on the County Down side of the river at Belfast, were burnt down on December 26, 1901. The fire broke out in the early morning, and, although it was under control in two or three hours, the whole of the contents of the building were ruined.

Personal.

Sir Thomas W. Robinson, director of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), Dublin, is a candidate for re-election as member of the Kingstown Urban District Council.

Sir Edward M. Hodgson, J.P., Chairman of the Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District Council, has decided not to seek re-election as a member of the Council at the forthcoming elections.

Business Change.

The premises of the late Mr. W. B. Murray on Stephen's Green, Dublin, have been purchased by Mr. George Brown, M.C.P.S.I., Wexford Street, who will carry on at that address a branch of his Medical Hall.

Laudanum-poisoning.

Lieutenant Barnard R. S. Winter, of H.M. guardship *Empress of India*, stationed at Queenstown, committed suicide in the Imperial Hotel, Cork, on December 24. That evening he purchased laudanum in a chemist's shop, and when found dead next morning there were traces of the poison in a glass, and a bottle containing some laudanum was found on the table.

Deficient Drugs.

At the last meeting of the Callan (co. Kilkenny) Board of Guardians a report was read from Sir Chas. A. Cameron on samples of drugs submitted for analysis, and he stated that the vinegar of squills was about 25 per cent. deficient in acetic acid; compound tincture of rhubarb, correct; 100 c.c. of chalk mixture yielded 2.6 gr. (it should be 9 gr.). There should be 3 per cent. of chalk present, but there was only 2.5 per cent. As, however, the mixture readily separates into chalk and a clear solution, the specimen sent to him might not have been taken from a well-shaken bottle of the mixture. There should be 6 per cent. of sugar in the mixture, but there is not a trace of that substance in it, nor was it ever in it, as sugar would be in solution, and not, like chalk, in suspension.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The School Atmosphere.

Dr. Chalmers, Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, in association with the Corporation Chemist and Bacteriologist, is about to recommence the inquiry into the air of schools which he had begun in 1898, but for several reasons could not continue.

Juniors Dancing.

The annual assembly of the Aberdeen Junior Chemists took place on December 24 in the Bon-Accord Hotel, Aberdeen. There was a remarkably good attendance, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent. The secretarial arrangements were carried out by Mr. A. G. Reid, while the M.C.'s were Messrs. G. P. Cruickshank, jun., A. B. Mitchell, and F. Milne.

Laudanum Poisoning

is comparatively common in Scotland at this season. Since our last issue we have received reports that William Forbes

(46), keeper of the Y.M.C.A. rooms, Brechin, and Andrew Leitch, jun., contractor, 16 Dorset Place, Edinburgh, have died from the poison.

A man named Arthur Malison was found in Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, on December 25, 1901, suffering from an overdose of laudanum. He was removed to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, where he died next morning. The deceased said he had drunk a shilling's worth of laudanum.

New-century Pharmacy.

Mr. William Cumming, chemist and druggist, of Traill Street, Thurso, has the Bovril camp-scene in South Africa as a window-attraction, with perfumes in bottles and sachets as adjuncts.

Mr. T. W. Ferguson, chemist and druggist, who has taken over the business formerly carried on by Mr. John Heron at 335 Cathcart Road, Govanhill, Glasgow, announced in the local press that on December 31 he would present to each customer who purchased a shilling's worth of goods at his pharmacy one 6½ bottle of ginger-wine essence or a tooth-brush, according to his (or her) desire.

At Christmas, 1900, Mr. D. C. Cairnie, chemist, Thurso, made a popular hit with his "Kruger Reading the Results of the Caithness Election." Now he has two working-models which attract a good deal of attention. One is an enlargement of Sir John Tenniel's famous cartoon in "Punch" showing John Bull fighting the Boer. The other is a life-like model of Kruger with his Bible and pistol and inevitable pipe. Both windows have besides a tasteful display of seasonable goods.

Modern business methods as they prevail south of the Tweed are practised with considerable success by Mr. Robert Suttie, chemist and druggist, Main Street, Cambuslang. His holiday-attraction this year was a pill-counting competition. Cash prizes to the value of 3½ were offered to purchasers of sixpennyworth (or more) of Mr. Suttie's goods who guessed the exact number (or the nearest to it) of pills contained in a bottle exhibited in the shop-window. The pills were to be counted on Hogmanay Night (December 31) and the result declared on New Year's Day.

Mr. J. Raffan, chemist and druggist, of 16 Port Street, Sterling, is showing a neat design in window-decoration. The window is an enclosed one, and the groundwork is of white cotton-wool frosted. At the front is the motto, "Each Opening Blossom Freely Breathes its Gratitude," done in red letters on a white ground, with a frame of sea-green moss. In a semi-circle are arranged five pots of flowers—white rose (in the centre), Parma violets, sweet pea, lily of the valley, mistletoe. All these flowers are mounted on their own foliage, and round the base of the pots bottles of the flower-perfumes are arranged in various designs. The mistletoe has an assorted-series of perfumes around it, and sprays of holly are interspersed here and there. A glass shelf, raised about 6 inches, is used for a background. This is covered with cotton-wool, and has on it five evergreen plants. The pots are covered with crinkled paper in green or gold. Christmas-boxes, single fancy bottles and perfume-sachets, fill up the intervening spaces. A white fancy festoon fills up the ceiling. At each end it is finished with a hydrangea, while it is looped up in the middle at the electric light with a bunch of pink roses. This design may be executed with real flowers in an open window, and last season Mr. Raffan showed sweet-pea essence surrounding real flowers cut from his own garden.

THE CHEMIST BLAMED.—A *Daily Mail* correspondent at Athens reports that by the mistake of a chemist who dispensed hyoscyamine instead of thiosinamine as prescribed, Mlle. Lele Crieze, Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen of Greece, has been poisoned, and lies between life and death. Dr. Catanow, who was called in, tasted the medicine on the tip of his tongue. He immediately became unconscious, but subsequently recovered. Exactly the same accident happened last year with the same chemist, when a lady died from the effects of the poison. By the King's instructions, the chemist is to be prosecuted.

East Indian News.

DR. C. SCHULTEN, who was formerly an assistant with Professor Dr. König at the public station for chemical and scientific research in Münster, in Westphalia, has opened an analytical laboratory at 12 Mission Row, Calcutta.

MESSRS. ABID & Co., chemists and general merchants Hyderabad (Deccan), were to open a new business in Oxford Street, Secunderabad, on January 1, 1902, under the charge of Mr. Armour, lately with Messrs. Pearson & Co., Secunderabad.

OPIMUM-AUCTIONS.—It is notified that the opium, to be brought forward for sale by public auction in 1902, will consist of about 24,000 chests prepared at the Patna Factory, and about 24,000 chests prepared at the Ghazipur Factory, each chest containing 1 maund 18 seers 12 chittacks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chittacks used for pasting the leaves of the shell. In accordance with the notification of the Government of India, dated June 21, 1901, 2,000 chests of Patna and 2,000 chests of Benares opium will be sold monthly from January to December, 1902.

MALAY MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—The Government of the Federated Malay States has recently established a research institute in Kuala Lumpur, the capital, which is open to all workers irrespective of nationality. The medical department is fully equipped for pathological, clinical, physiological, and bacteriological work. There is a chemical department for organic and inorganic research, a photographic department, facilities for biological research, and a good working library. Students of tropical medicine will have special opportunities for their particular branch. Beri-beri exists under unique conditions in the States, and malaria in at least four distinct types. The Institute is at present under the direction of Dr. Hamilton Wright, who will reply to all communications.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN MYSORE.—The vagaries of Indian weights and measures have long been a stumbling block to commerce. Not only have presidencies their own particular "standards," so called by courtesy; so have districts, towns, and even villages. The "candy" varies from nearly 800 lbs. to something like 500 lbs.; the "maund" from over 82 to 25 lbs.; and so on. By these variations fraud and blunder are facilitated, so much so that the Mysore Government has issued a draft of "The Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation," which aims at remedying the present defective state of the law. The object of the Government is not to introduce the use of new standards of weight and measure, but to secure adherence to those ascertained by local inquiry to be the standards already in vogue in particular areas. The Government may from time to time prescribe the standard of weight and measure that shall be followed therein, and may declare that any particular weight or measure is correct or is in accordance with such standard.

"PURCHASE a copy of the 'Art of Dispensing' and use it freely."—Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

MANILA PHARMACY LAW.—The new general order issued by the Provost Marshal General at Manila for amending the old Spanish laws governing the practice of pharmacy in the Philippines has been discussed by the pharmacists of Manila. At the initial meeting they were unable to agree upon the features which they desired struck out of the bill, but the Board of Health subsequently conferred with the pharmacists, and while some of the features of the bill as originally prepared (see *C. & D.*, November 9, page 754) were eliminated, the other parts of it remain unchanged. The clause in the pharmacy regulations to the effect that the druggist would be liable to heavy penalties for duplicating a prescription without the written consent of the physician who wrote it, does not appear in the new bill. The native pharmacists requested that the graduates of Santo Tomas College be admitted to practice without being required to take the regular examinations. The Board of Health, however, was of opinion that this would be unfair to the graduates of other schools, and did not grant the request.

South African News.

BUSINESS is flourishing at Kimberley, but great difficulty is being experienced in getting up sufficient goods from the coast.

ASEPTIC MILK-CANS.—The authorities have notified all the Port Elizabeth dairymen that, after the end of 1901, all their milk-cans must be in perfect order, whilst vendors of milk in reputed quart bottles will be prosecuted.

THEFT FROM CHEMISTS.—James Wharley and Ernest Charles Stevens, Europeans, were found guilty on December 6 at the City Police Court, of stealing a quantity of medical requisites from the shop of Messrs. Wentzel & Schleswig, chemists, Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, and were each sentenced to three days' hard labour.

PLAGUE AT THE BAY.—There were two cases of plague during the first week of December at Table Bay, one being an European. One of the Plague Medical Officers is suffering from a mild attack of the disease. Up to December 11 there have been 100 cases, forty-two of which have been cured. Ten remain under treatment, and forty-eight have died. The inoculations are disappointing, as since the outbreak only 357 Europeans and 2 899 coloured and native persons have submitted to the operation.

TRADE-MARKS.—Applications have been made in Maritzburg, Natal, for the registration of "The Mexican Hair-remover" and "Floriline" (in respect of tooth-powder and liquid dentifrice), by the Anglo-American Drug Company (Limited), 33 Farringdon Road, London; for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing-syrup," by the Anglo-American Drug Company, of 215 and 217 Fulton Street, New York, U.S.A.; and for "Brown's Bronchial Troches," by John I. Brown & Son, 33 Farringdon Road, London, and Boston, U.S.A.

INFRINGING THE MEDICAL AND PHARMACY ACT.—James Jordan, late of the Canadian Volunteers, was charged on remand at Cape Town, on December 10, with practising as a doctor of medicine, he not being a duly qualified practitioner. The accused was originally before the Court on several other charges, but owing to the peculiar circumstances in which he attended in those instances, the patient being *in extremis* and distant some miles from qualified medical help, no prosecution on these counts took place. The evidence of a man named Pratt, who employed the accused to attend on Miss Schlickeat, at Yzerplaats, was to the effect that Jordan had attended this person who is now deceased, it being known that he was not a registered medical practitioner. The Magistrate said there were exceptional extenuating circumstances, and Jordan was fined 5*l.* or one month's imprisonment.

MONEY-ORDERS FOR THE TRANSVAAL.—On and after January 1, 1902, money-orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom for payment at the following places in the Transvaal:—

Barberton	Krugersdorp	Pretoria
Boksburg	Machadodorp	Roodepoort
Cleveland	Middelburg	Springs
Germiston	Modderfontein	Standerton
Heidelberg	Potchefstroom	Volkraast
Johannesburg		

The remitters must forward the orders to the payees, to be presented by the latter at the offices of payment. The commission chargeable will be the same as for other orders payable abroad—viz., for orders not exceeding 2*l.*, 6*d.*; for orders exceeding 2*l.* but not exceeding 6*l.*, 1*s.*; for orders exceeding 6*l.* but not exceeding 10*l.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* No single money-order may be issued for more than 10*l.* Money-orders will also be issued in the Transvaal for payment in the United Kingdom.

BOERS AND MEDICAL TREATMENT.—A correspondent (93/35) writes from Cape Colony regarding the concentration camps in the following terms:—

Possibly, in connection with the Parliamentary report which says that one of the causes of the high mortality in the concentration camps is the "administration of vile concoctions" to sick children by the Boer inmates, the S.M.O. here has prohibited the storekeeper at the camp from selling any medicines—Dutch, patent, or otherwise. Many of the burghers, objecting strongly to stock-mixtures, have had doctors from the town to see them,

and had their prescriptions made up in the orthodox manner. Now, this is stopped. The S.M.O. says no town doctor shall see patients in the camp. I think this will cause trouble, for if there is one thing which the Boer loves it is to doctor himself or family with *droppels*, *pillen*, or *zalf*, and he will not relinquish the privilege without a struggle. If you give one mau medicine out of the same bottle as another, you imply that each has the same disease, and the Boer, when he sees a doctor, *knows* that his symptoms are unique, and expects a bottle of medicine to be prepared specially for him. It seems unfair, on the face of it, for an admittedly overworked staff to refuse those burghers who desire outside medical advice, and are willing to pay for it, to have what they want. I do not know whether the order is a general or a local one, but expect more will be heard of it. All the regulations in the world will not keep the Boers from getting their *droppels* in some way or another; so I suppose, instead of a little wholesale, we shall do a bit more retailing in that line.

GERMAN CHEMICAL-EXPORTS DECREASE.—The following figures relate to the exports of drugs, chemicals, &c., from Germany to South Africa during 1899 and 1900. It will be noticed that refined glycerin and potassium cyanide show substantial decreases:—

	Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, &c.	Transvaal and Orange River Colony	Year
	£	£	
Perfumery	6,300	2,050	1899
	7,550	50	1900
Chemical manufactures unenumerated	5,150	800	1899
	1,600	350	1900
Essential oils	450	100	1899
	450	50	1900
Glycerin, refined	18,450	118,350	1899
	100	—	1900
Potassium cyanide	8,900	101,250	1899
	7,850	18,900	1900
Other potash salts	350	350	1899
	350	—	1900

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

SHORTLY after this issue of the *C. & D.* reaches South Africa (writes a correspondent) the annual general meeting of this Society will be held, and it is to be hoped that the gathering will be attended with more success than hitherto. Though financially strong, there is, unfortunately, no denying the fact that the general condition and immediate prospects of the Society are not very satisfactory. Many members complain that the management is far from what it should be, and that the Society's affairs are not conducted in the most businesslike way. The Society accomplished most useful work shortly after its inception in connection with the Amended Medical and Pharmacy Act of 1899. This work has not generally been appreciated at its full worth. Later on in the police courts it also did well for the defence of chemists prosecuted under the Food, Drugs, and Seeds Act. It is a noticeable fact that those who had the help of the Society in that matter now take little interest in the institution to which, in no small measure, their acquittal was due. There is wanted at the head of the Society's affairs a good, strong man, and it is the duty of the members to see that they get such a one, for there is plenty of work ahead which chemists can ill afford to let pass without voicing their opinions. Take the coming Customs conference. When the last conference was held chemists had no opportunity of giving expression to their wishes, consequently different ports within the Union levy duties on quite a number of lines in accordance with some individual view, ranging from "free" to 20 per cent. This was shown up in the *C. & D.* some time ago. Again, there is the existing absurdity of one South African colony not accepting the certificates of the other, except in the case of Rhodesia, where the Cape papers alone are acceptable. The reason for this state of affairs, so far as the more progressive colonies are concerned, is well known and without doubt justified as things stand, but in harmony with trade and other relationships between the various governments and people, pharmacy, too, must fall into line. The "Bloemfontein trick" is not likely to be available as a royal road to a chemist's licence in the future, while a Medical and Pharmacy Act similar to that in operation at the Cape, will be among the first new laws in the northern colonies to receive attention at the hands of the High Commissioner. It would be a pity if Cape Colony, as the most up-to-date pharmaceutically, allowed the federation of South African pharmacy to take place on the initiative of its more alert neighbours. It will be interesting to watch the deliberations and efforts of the four other associations and societies in South Africa; those of the Transvaal, perhaps, of all.

Colonial and Foreign News.

MONUMENT TO A CHEMIST.—A monument has been erected in Kobe, Japan, to the memory of the late Mr. A. C. Sim, chemist and druggist, whose death was reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of January 5, 1901. A Japanese inscription is on the face. On the other three sides the following inscription appears in English:—

In remembrance of public work performed by Alexander Cameron Sim, a native of Aberdour, Scotland. Born August 28, 1840; died November 28, 1900. Erected by friends in Kobe, Yokohama, and Nagasaki, both foreign and Japanese. During a residence of thirty years in Kobe Alexander Cameron Sim was foremost in assisting all schemes for public benefit and advantage.

THE VICTORIAN FORMULARY.—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales have had an interview with Mr. Rankin, as representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and, as a consequence, passed a motion that they will join with the Victorian Council in the preparation and circulation of the formulæ, and bear a share of the expense. The formulary recently printed must be looked upon as merely a draft, according to Mr. Rankin.

EXTENDING.—Owing to business-pressure, Messrs. Evans & Sons (Limited) have been obliged to bring about an expansion of their premises in St. Jean Baptiste Street, Montreal. The premises are to have a fine front (85 feet long) in St. Gabriel Street, and the buildings will be four storeys in height. The offices and counting-house will be removed to the St. Gabriel Street front when alterations are completed, and the two upper storeys are to be warehouses. While pulling down the old building in St. Gabriel Street, the workmen came unexpectedly on two curious old cellars, built of masonry several feet thick and covered by a roof of solid stonework. The masonry looks like the work of military masons, but for what purpose these ancient vaults were constructed neither Messrs. Evans nor "the oldest inhabitant" of Montreal can tell.

KREOLIN IN GERMANY.—A Brunswick firm recently appealed to the Imperial Patent Office for the revocation of the Mailand mark No. 6,149 (for the use of the word "Kreolin"), and a Hamburg firm appealed to the Hamburg County Court with the same object. The Patent Office declared the mark invalid, because it is not true to actual fact and might mislead. The mark bears the words "Guglielmo Pearson, Milano." In reality it is said that such a firm has never existed, and the firm in Milan is entirely an invention of Pearson's. In 1894 and in 1895 the Imperial Patent Office decided that "Kreolin" was a free mark. The kreolin made by Pearson was brought into trade first as "Jeyes' Creolin," and then as "Kreolin Pearson." German manufacturers who made and sold kreolin often added their name to the preparation in the usual way (e.g., Kreolin Artmann, Kreolin Anker). According to the legal position before that time (1887-1894), the term "kreolin" could only be used to denote a special make of goods if the name of the maker were used in conjunction with it. Pearson tried by means of the Mailand mark to protect the name under the earlier law; his claim was, however, refused, and the word "kreolin" was declared free. Pearson had, moreover, declared in his circulars that he marked his kreolin "Kreolin Pearson" in order "to distinguish it from the kreolin of others," so that he had thus contradicted his claim to the exclusive right of the word "kreolin."

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.—The Liquor Act, which, it is said, the Government of Manitoba intend shortly to enforce, entirely prohibits retail traffic in alcoholic liquors. Only persons possessing a wholesale or retail druggist's licence are allowed to keep liquor for sale. Alcohol up to 10 gals. may be obtained for mechanical or scientific purposes. A physician may prescribe liquor for a patient, but must give a written order therefor to a druggist. For prescribing purposes a physician may keep 2 quarts of liquor in his house; dentists are allowed 1 pint, and veterinary surgeons 1 gal. A record of every sale made by a retail druggist must be kept, full particulars being required. This liquor prescription-book must be kept for a year; it must be open to public inspection, and a half-yearly return must be made by the druggist to the chief inspector. A wholesale druggist

can only sell 10 gals. of liquor at a time for mechanical or scientific purposes, and only 5 gals. to a doctor or retail druggist. Each applicant for a drug-licence must be recommended by the chief inspector, and if in a city must own \$1,000 worth of stock; in the country \$200 will suffice. For violations of the Act the druggist is liable to a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months.

American Notes.

CEDAR-POISONING.—A young lady at New Westminster died last month after taking an ounce of oil of cedar. It is uncertain whether the oil was taken with suicidal intentions or in mistake for a preparation of Jamaica ginger.

THE GUM CHICLE COMBINE.—The shareholders of the American Chicle Company met last month, and on advice of the directors decided against the proposition to increase the capital stock to \$3,000,000 as proposed. The company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on its preferred stock, and a dividend of 2 per cent. on its common stock.

PHENACETIN ARRESTS IN DETROIT.—Five persons have been arrested in Detroit on a charge of counterfeiting the labels of the Bayer Company, and of selling phenacetin and other preparations in the United States, the patents for which are held by this concern. It is stated that these arrests are simply preliminary, and that a number of suits will begin all over the United States against persons who have been handling phenacetin and other patented preparations in contravention of the rights of the Bayer Company.

A CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.—"The Drug Merchants of America, Incorporated" is the title of a new organisation which is to conduct general, financial, mercantile, and commercial business affecting the wholesale and retail trade, to maintain a depot for the exchange of unsaleable goods, and to purchase crude and manufactured drugs for the benefit of the shareholders. The capital of the company is \$10,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$5 each. The company is registered under the laws of West Virginia so that the annual meeting need not be held in W. Virginia. The office is 108 Fulton Street, New York.

NOT OF THE NATURE AND QUALITY DEMANDED.—Reference was made in our issue of December 7, 1901 (page 909) to the rejection by the United States Government of quinine supplied on contract by a San Francisco firm. The investigations of an *O. P. & D. Reporter* correspondent show that among the orders placed by the War Department for the equipment of the hospital service in the Philippines was one for about 12,500 bottles of quinine tablets (500 to the bottle) which was given to Clinton E. Worden & Co., of San Francisco, on an open-market requisition without competition. The tablets were issued in due course to the various hospitals, but the surgeons being dissatisfied with the results of their use, the tablets were tested and found to be deficient in quinine to the extent of 36 per cent. The entire shipment was returned to San Francisco, and the contractors were notified that they would be required to again fill the order at the same price with goods coming fully up to the official standard. A member of the contracting firm conferred with the War Department and protested that he had no knowledge of the fraudulent character of the goods supplied. He was advised that the Department would accept the refilling of the contract subject to rigid inspection, and the goods have since been manufactured, delivered, carefully tested, and accepted.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR BY DRUGGISTS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has issued a circular letter to the collectors which is intended to prevent the sale by druggists of spirituous and malt drinks on physicians' and fictitious prescriptions. The letter states that a druggist is permitted to keep spirits and wines, and use them in combination with drugs in the preparation of medicines that are not beverages, and to sell such medicines without paying special tax as a liquor-dealer. But he cannot sell spirits or wines that are not so combined with drugs, even on a physician's prescription and for medicinal

use only. Toilet-articles such as eau de Cologne, bay-rum, ether with alcohol (for use in photography), benzine, &c. (for cleaning-purposes), castor oil, and alcohol (for toilet-use), Florida water, violet-water, &c., toilet-articles made from alcohol, camphor and alcohol, alcohol and ammonia and whiting (a cleaning-preparation), alcohol and shellac (for painters, &c.), are exempted. Malt-extracts manufactured for use as remedies for disease, and not as beverages, as shown by labels on the bottles, are medicinal compounds, and druggists and merchants who sell them in good faith for medicinal use only are not to be called on to pay special tax. As to the compounds called "bitters," "tonics," and the like, the rule is that if they are composed of spirits in combination with drugs, herbs, roots, &c., and are held out as remedies for diseases stated in the labels on the bottles, they are to be regarded as medicines until the facts ascertained as to the purposes for which they are usually sold or used show them to be beverages; and druggists and merchants who sell these compounds in good faith as medicines only are not called on to pay special tax as liquor-dealers. The fact that a compound may be used as a medicine, and may be so intended by the person making it, does not relieve the seller from the liability of a retail liquor-dealer or retail malt-liquor dealer if the compound is intoxicating and is not sold as a medicine. The true test in all such cases is, Was the compound sold in good faith for medicinal purposes only, or was it sold as a beverage or knowingly sold to persons who bought it for use as a beverage?

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade-Marks Journal," December 18, 1901.)

- "TUBOR" (no claim for "Tube" or "Tubo"); for filters. By the Berkefeld Filter Company (Limited), 121 Oxford Street, W. 242,069.
- "BROTOR"; for food prepared from cereals and leguminous substances. By the British Preserving Company, Rayne, Essex. 241,006.
- Label, the essential particular of which is the mark of a bird in cage; for an egg-food for birds. By R. Hlyde & Co. (Limited), 4 Harold St., Camberwell. 241,523.
- Label containing a combination of devices and the word "Gionni"; for liquors. By John Hodgkin, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.L.S., 12 Dynevor Road, Richmond, Surrey, formerly wholesale druggist and chemical-manufacturer. 241,262 and 241,263.
- "IO"; preparation for the toilet. By John Tait, hairdresser and perfumer, Waverley Market, Princes Street, Edinburgh. 240,940.
- "PRO-DUT"; for all goods in Class 48. By Taylor & Co., Briggs Street, Norwich. 240,979.
- Label, with mark of a cow and words "TAILLESS COW"; for a hair-pomade. By Laurie, Laurel & Cie., 14 Benn's Gardens, Liverpool. 241,536.
- "MANICOLA"; for toilet preparations. By Parke's Drug-stores (Limited), 173 High Street, Camden Town, N.W. 241,923.
- "ORALA"; for perfumery. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 242,099.
- "BRYTZO" (no claim for "Bright"); for a cleaning powder. By the Thames Chemical Company, 51 Chancery Lane, W.C. 240,821.
- "COACHALINE" (no claim for "Coach"); for a polishing preparation. By the Coachalene Company, 6 Upper St. Martin's Lane, London. 241,424.

From the "Trade marks Journal," December 25, 1901.)

- "DEATH DUST" (essential particular is a combination of devices); for an insect-powder. By J. H. Winkelman, 122 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. 242,042.
- Combination of devices (the essential particular); for chemicals. By Brady & Martin, also trading as B.M. Chemical Company, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 241,499.
- "MUTI"; for a medicated soap; and "LO BARO"; for a water-softener for the toilet. By Violet Vaughan, trading as Madame V. Mack, 72 New Bond Street, W. 241,772 and 241,773.
- "GOUTO" (no claim for "Gout"); for chemicals. By the Gouto Company, Hollia Croft, Sheffield. 241,881.

"VEGONE"; for goods in Class 3. By E. T. Pearson, 93 Neuer-wall, Hamburg. 241,904.

Device of child asleep in cot with fumigating-apparatus on table; for goods in Class 3. By the Vapo Cresolene Company, 180 Fulton Street, New York. 242,017.

"ASEPTET"; for chemicals. By Reynolds & Branson (Limited), 14 Commercial Street, Leeds. 242,357.

"PILOT"; for photographic cameras. By W. Butcher & Sons, 29 to 35 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. 242,022.

"ELEKTRONETTE" (no claim for "Electro"), and device; for a massage appliance. By Agnes Medhurst, Cottesmore, Oakham. 241,719.

"PECKO"; for mineral and aerated waters. By the Kentora Brewery Company, 23 Deering Street, Nottingham. 241,660.

"NADOLA"; for toilet-preparations. By Dan Davies & Co., 119 Raiton Road, Herne Hill, S.E. 242,064.

"TELMO"; for furniture and leather polishes or creams. By Holroyd & Co., Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield. 242,228.

"EULACTOL"; for food-substances. By Nahrungsmittel-Industrie Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Eichendorffstrasse, 17, Berlin, N., Germany. 240,482.

Design of label bearing words "Johann Maria Farina zur Madonna, Köln"; for eau de Cologne. By Emil Jancke and Louis Marx, trading as Johann Maria Farina (registered address) zur Madonna, Cologne-on-the-Rhine. 240,246.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," January 1, 1902.)

"MESOTAN" and "EDINOL"; for photographic chemicals. By Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., Koenigsstrasse, 27 Elberfeld, Germany. 242,570 and 242,464.

"ERIMUS" (the essential particular) and device; for a gold bronze liquid. By Baker Brothers, 15 Corporation Road, Middlesborough-on-Tees. 241,132.

"TORPEDO"; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3. By Heinrich Mack, Kohlgaasse, 31 Ulm-on-Danube, Germany. 241,661 and 241,662.

"CAPILETS"; for medicated tablets and pills. By Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin, 13 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 237,109.

Cullingford's "QUICKSINE"; (no claim for "Quick"). By E. Cullingford, 19 Coventry Road, Hay Mill, Birmingham. 240,839.

"MARACH" on label (essential particular the word "Marach"); for a medicine. By the Columbia Chemical Company, 1729 Curtis Street, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. 241,543.

"TENLO"; for a salve. By A. J. Barnes, 1 Charlemont Street, Dublin. 242,381.

PFLANZENÄHELSTOFF-EXTRACT "SITOGEN" (essential particular is the word "Sitogen." No claim is made for "Sito"); for a vegetable-food extract. By A. R. Schmidt, Bahnhofstrasse, 1 Reichenberg, Bohemia, Austria. 240,711.

"WHEATENA" (no claim for "Wheat" or "Wheaten"); for a cereal food. By the Health Food Company, 61 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 241,009.

"LACTOR" (no claim for "Lacto"); for a milk-food preparation. By the Aylesbury Dairy Company (Limited), 31 St. Petersburgh Place, Bayswater, W. 241,778.

"LEMONA" (no claim for "Lemon"); for a preparation made from lemons. By J. MacArthur, Jun., 100 Wellington Street, Glasgow. 237,726.

"STRAHLEN"; for aerated waters and beverages. By G. B. Westmacott & Son, 17 Market Street, Manchester. 242,116.

Combination of devices and the word "Glycodor" (the essential particulars. No claim for "Glyco"); for toilet glycerin. By the Syndicat International des Producteurs de Glycerin, 112 Rue Royale, Bruxelles. 241,280.

"VEL-VEL"; for toilet soap and powder. By Breidenbach & Co., 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, W. 241,445.

"SKYNOLA" (no claim for "Skin"); for toilet-preparations. By D. Davies & Co., 119 Raiton Road, Herne Hill, S.E. 242,063.

"VARIOSA" (no claim for "Vario"); for goods in Class 48. By The American Toilet Company, Singer Street, Tabernacle Street, London. 242,236.

"SHINNO" (no claim for "Shine"); for metal polish. By the Brilliantshinto Polish Company, 5 Fenwick Street, Liverpool. 240,412.

Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By JOSEPH INCE.

EMULSIONS, I.

LATIN. *Emulsio, onis*, f. noun, 3rd declension; from *emulgeo*, to milk out. *Emulsum, i*, n. noun, U.S.A.

An emulsion, as its derivation shows, is a liquid externally resembling milk; the milkiness, which is an essential characteristic, is due to the suspension of oily or resinous bodies in water. This is effected by thoroughly dividing them into minute globules, each globule being at the same time coated with an adhesive envelope. The globules so protected are suspended in the water, and lose to a great extent their tendency to re-combine.

Oil cannot be thus divided by means of water only and so suspended, consequently a third body has to be introduced, called the emulsifier, of which mucilage of gum arabic and yolk of egg are types.

No branch of dispensing requires more delicate handling or quicker judgment than that of making an emulsion. The mortar is used for the emulsification of fixed oils or viscid substances; a bottle is used for essential oils, alkaline emulsions, and less viscid liquids generally.

Success depends on the careful management of the initial stage; never add a fresh drop of oil until the globules of the first addition have disappeared so as not to be visible to the naked eye. The general method will be understood by describing one of the simplest forms:—

R	Ol. olive	...	...	...	5j.
	Mucilag. acacie	...	...	...	5ij.
	Syrupi...	...	...	...	5ss.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	...	5j.

Put the whole of the emulsifier—that is, the mucilage—at once in the mortar; gradually add the oil, stirring gently from right to left, thus:—

Add the water in small quantities at a time until a thick, creamy emulsion has been formed.

The remaining water may be added rapidly without risk, reserving enough to wash out the syrup from the measure. Syrup is added last.

An emulsion like the one just now in question can scarcely go wrong, as the proportion of the emulsifier is double that of the oil; but the difficulty begins when the reverse happens and the emulsifier is barely sufficient, and no more, to divide the oil. In such cases the mucilage must be entirely free from acidity, very small quantities of oil should be added at a time, and the hand must have been previously trained to the exercise of the lightest possible touch. Until this has been attained, the more difficult forms of emulsion need not be attempted.

This light touch is essential, as heat causes immediate separation, and this is generated by the too energetic action of the pestle.

Let the dispenser also be persuaded to leave well alone as soon as his emulsion is finished; many a good emulsion is ruined by over-rubbing.

As a commencement, try the following emulsion-formulæ:—

(1)					
R	Ol. olive	...	...	...	5j.
	Pulv. acacie	...	...	...	gr. xxx.
	Aq. destillat. ad	...	...	...	5j.

Put the acacia in a dry mortar, make it into a fairly thick cream with water, add oil by degrees, and, when completely emulsified, add water, about 1 dr. at a time, up to 1 fl. oz.

(2)					
R	Ol. amygdal.	...	...	...	5j.
	Pulv. acacie	...	...	...	gr. xx.
	Aq. aurantii floris ad	...	...	...	5j.

Almond oil is more easily emulsified than olive oil. Vary

the process by rubbing the oil with the gum, and gradually add the water.

(3)

The French have a formula which they use as a basis for emulsions generally; the powdered acacia is invariably employed:—

Olei [x]	...	...	...	4
Pulv. acacie	...	...	...	1
Aque	...	...	...	2

The Belgian method differs slightly:—

Olei, 4; gum. acacie, 2; aque, 3.

In a dry mortar put the oil and powdered gum, and stir till thoroughly mixed; add the 2 parts of water all at once, and briskly stir.

The further addition of water to this emulsion-basis will cause no separation.

There is still another method much in favour among advanced dispensers, but its practice may be postponed to a later period, and left to more experienced hands.

(4)

R	Ol. amygdal.	...	...	...	5iv.
	Pulv. acacie	...	...	...	5ij.
	Aq. chloroformi	...	...	...	5ij.

Put the gum in a dry mortar and on it pour the oil, by preference on the centre; round that pour the water, and by rapid stirring mix all together. A fair test of successful manipulation is when a slight tacking sound is heard and clear spaces are left on the sides of the mortar.

When an emulsion begins to go wrong and shows signs of separation (except in the case of oil of turpentine) throw the vexatious thing away.

Calendars for 1902.

Mr. R. Priest, chemist and druggist, 14 Broadway, Roath Cardiff, issues a presentation almanack, in which too little prominence seems to be given to his own goods.

Mr. J. E. Lockyer, wholesale photographic chemist, 87 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., is in the habit of sending out a useful blotting book. The one for 1902 contains twenty photogravure plates of cathedrals in Great Britain besides postal information, calendars and particulars of Mr. Lockyer's photographic specialities.

Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Madras, are presenting to their customers this year pocket memo. tablets with the year's calendar on a celluloid cover at the back, the front bearing an engraving of their imposing establishment, Kardyl Buildings. They also give a measure calendar made of celluloid which can be used as a paper cutter or book mark.

The calendar sent out by C. I. Hood & Co. (Limited) 34 Snow Hill, E.C., has above the calendar-pad four attractive coloured pictures of Columbia's daughters—the New England girl, the Southern girl, the Western girl, and the New York girl. The monthly calendar-sheets sing the praises of Hood's sarsaparilla, and on the back of the whole card are given the chief astronomical events for 1902.

Mr. J. S. Palmer, chemist and dentist, Thornbury, Gloucester, uses the universal almanack with a 24-page supplement. In the address at the commencement we notice a curious example of tautology where Mr. Palmer "anticipates (D.V.) moving into his new quarters, if possible, in March 1902." The supplement has an illustration of Mr. Palmer's shop, and its literary contents deal with spiritual matters.

The family almanack and directory sent out by Mr. W. H. Dixon, chemist and druggist, East Grinstead, is a bulky book. It contains illustrations of the interiors and exteriors of Mr. Dixon's two pharmacies, and of his aerated-water factory. A good feature is the illustrated price-list of photographic goods and druggists' sundries. Plenty of information is given about the firm's specialities, and Mr. Dixon is evidently a believer in side-lines. There is no doubt the directory is a feature which ensures the almanack being preserved for the whole of the year.

Pharmaceutical Veterans.

Mr. William Agar,

who has been living in retirement at Newark for the last few years, can truly claim a niche in the *C. & D. Veterans'* column. Mr. Agar was born at Evesham on September 3, 1810, so that he is now in his 92nd year. His father was a supervisor of Excise, and on that account moved from town to town. Mr. Agar was at school at Worksop, but at the time of the Battle of Waterloo was living in Hull. He recollects the illuminations to celebrate that famous victory, which took the form of candles before each window-pane. Mr. Agar has still a vivid recollection of a pressgang at Hull, and when staying at Stockton saw the arrival of George Stephenson's historic "Rocket" on its first run from Darlington. From 1825 to 1831 Mr. Agar was apprenticed to Mr. Caparn, of Newark, who was a predecessor of Mr.



MR. WILLIAM AGAR.

Cherrington, Market Place. The shop was opened at 6 in the morning and closed at 10 P.M., and young Agar's time was fully occupied compounding galenicals and official preparations, which in those days were all home-made. After closing time the young apprentices had to devote the time before bed to mastering the contents of Thomson's "Compendium of the Pharmacopœias." Naturally Mr. Agar has some interesting recollections of the elections, and can recall several of these functions even before Mr. Gladstone entered political life as member for Newark. Mr. Agar's memory is still so good that he can repeat some of the electioneering rhymes of those distant elections. After his apprenticeship Mr. Agar's father went to live in London, and the coach-ride of twelve hours from the George, Stamford, to Holborn is still remembered by the son. The young man then went round to the retail and wholesale houses to look for a situation, and after some weeks obtained one. Whilst in London Mr. Agar remembers going to an anatomy-lecture in Soho, and visiting the lecture-theatre of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the unpleasant sensations he felt on seeing a dead body skinned. After two years in London Mr. Agar opened a business at Retford, where he remained for twenty-three years, moving from there to Mansfield for another thirty years' spell of chemist's life. While at Retford some foxhounds were poisoned, and Mr. Agar detected arsenic in the stomachs. This made him many friends among the squires of that fox-hunting district, and caused his business to progress by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Agar has been three times married, and three of his sons are chemists and druggists. Mr. John George Agar carries on the Westgate Pharmacy, Mansfield, from which his father retired to Newark two or three years ago.

Business Changes.

A BRANCH has been opened by Boots (Limited) at 15 Mercery Lane, Canterbury.

MR. JOHN LEA, chemist and druggist, Folkestone (one of the octogenarians of the trade), has retired from business.

MESSRS. HAW & Co., general produce brokers, Liverpool, have admitted into partnership Mr. Samuel Stopford Haw, son of their senior partner.

MR. A. RUSSELL BENNET, F.C.S., has removed the Nottingham School of Pharmacy to Carlton Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, Nottingham.

MR. J. M. FURNESS, chemist and druggist, of Fitzwilliam Street, Sheffield, has bought the business lately carried on by Mr. Gill in Scotland Street, Sheffield.

MR. HAY MARSHALL, chemist and druggist, late of High Street, New Southgate, has bought the business of Mr. V. H. Gay, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, N.

MR. GUSTAVUS CABRERA, drug-exporter and merchant, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C., has retired from business, which will in future be conducted by his son.

MESSRS. BOOTS (LIMITED) have added to their numerous branches a splendidly fitted-up establishment in Old Market, Halifax, which was opened in Christmas week.

MR. C. D. HART, having retired from business, has transferred his interest in the Duffield Road pharmacy, Derby (together with the wine-and-spirit licence and post office attached), to his manager, Mr. H. G. Toy.

MR. FERD. FLASHOFF, of 9 Mincing Lane, is retiring from business, and his son and late partner, Mr. Rudolf Flashoff, will continue the firm and also act as agent for Messrs. Siemssen & Co., Hamburg and China.

MR. T. BREWIS, chemist, Portsmouth, has taken his nephew, Mr. J. W. McIntosh, into partnership, and the business will be carried on under the style of Brewis & McIntosh. The firm has four shops in the borough.

MESSRS. W. H. COLE & Co., 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C., announce that Mr. E. W. Lidderdale's association with them having ceased on September 30, 1901, they have granted the procuration of their firm to Mr. John Clement Tabor.

MR. G. C. G. FREUDENTHEIL, trading as Messrs. Freudentheil & Co., chemical and drug merchants, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., has admitted his brother, Mr. Harold Graves Freudentheil into partnership. The style of the firm will remain as before.

MESSRS. PARKINSON, who for many years have done work for the Pharmaceutical Society, have acquired the business of George Treble & Son, the old-established shopfitters, and will carry it on with head offices and showrooms at 27 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

MESSRS. FRANK FIELD & Co., general produce brokers, have removed from 37 to 29 Mincing Lane, E.C. Mr. Arthur George Marks has been admitted a partner, and will carry on the business with Mr. Edmund W. Mildred to whom procuration has been given. Mr. Frank Field has ceased to take an active share in the business.

MESSRS. DAVY, HILL & SON, YATES & HICKS inform us that their seniors, Mr. Arthur Bowdler Hill and Mr. Robert Yates, retired on December 31, 1901. For some time the business has been under the active management of Mr. Alan Hicks and Mr. Charles Alexander Hill, F.I.C., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, who will continue it under the style of Davy, Hill & Co., at 64 Park Street and 103 Southwark Street, S.E.

MR. WILLIAM ALFRED JONES who has been actively engaged for a quarter of a century in the drug trade, has commenced business as a general merchant, commission agent, &c., at May Buildings, 51 North John Street, Liverpool, under the name and style of William Alfred Jones & Co., is resident director and buyer for Messrs. E. D. Kinkead, (Limited), wholesale and retail chemists, of Kingston, Jamaica.

MR. W. E. HAILSTONE, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at Hadlow formerly belonging to Mr. R. L. Griffiths.

MR. HECTOR ROESSLER and Dr. Heinrich Roessler, directors of the Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheide Anstalt, late of Frankfurt-on-Main, retired on December 31, 1901. Dr. Fritz Roessler, formerly deputy-director, and Mr. Louis Fadé, formerly one of the board of directors of Roessler and Hasslach Chemical Company, New York, have been appointed directors to act with those remaining in office — viz., Messrs. Hugo Andreae, Alexander Schneider, and Alfred Schott.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Mr. Auguste Zimmermann and his son, Mr. Charles M. Zimmermann, trading as Messrs. A. and M. Zimmermann, has been dissolved. Mr. Charles M. Zimmermann has commenced business on his own account as merchant and commission agent, under the style of Messrs. Charles Zimmermann & Co. He will take over the photographic department and a few of the agencies. Both firms will be at 9 and 10 St. Mary at Hill, London, E.C.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. W. J. BRAGG & Co., 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool, have been appointed agents in this country for Mr. Cuijui Pulejo, of Messina, whose specialities are oils of lemon, bergamot and orange.

THIS week's *Tatler* contains an engraving of the prize showcard design for Messrs. P. Burgoyne & Co.'s wines which was referred to in the *C. & D.* a few weeks ago. Another item which we find in a page of Christmas cards is the one sent by Mr. T. J. Barratt to his friends.

KODAK DISCOUNTS.—Kodak (Limited), 43 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., announce in their January trade circular that they have withdrawn the restrictive condition of sale which was introduced early in 1901, and met with such opposition. A new system of discounts has been drawn up in which part of the rebate on Kodaks, roll-holders and films is conditional.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

ENGLISHWOMAN'S SUICIDE.—A young lady poisoned herself at the Lorrain Tavern, 60 rue des Ecoles, Paris, last week, in rather a dramatic fashion. Her lover was with her at the time.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BLEICHER.—An account of the obsequies of Professor Bleicher, who was assassinated in his office at the School of Pharmacy, Nancy, on June 8, 1901, has been published in book-form. An excellent portrait of the professor is given as a frontispiece.

PROPHYLAXY OF SYPHILIS.—The French Minister of the Interior has appointed a commission to study the prophylaxy of syphilis, and especially to institute inquiries regarding the frequency of this and similar maladies, in the institutions existing in France for their treatment, and the best means, legislative and administrative, for preventing their propagation. The President of the Commission is Professor Fournier, member of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

NEW GELATIN-FACTORY.—A new gelatin-factory has just commenced manufacturing near the port of La Pallice. The production will consist of fine glues and gelatine, including bleached white gelatine. The bones used are imported from India, as it is claimed that they produce better qualities of certain kinds of gelatine. The capacity of the works is 1,200 tons per year, and they are fitted throughout with electricity.

THE PARIS CENTRAL-STORE OF HOSPITALS.—The Paris Municipal Council discussed the question of its Central Hospital-store on December 19, and came to the conclusion

that it requires reorganising. This store serves as a central dépôt for distributing medicines and surgical instruments to the hospitals, including drugs. The promoters of the reform speak of securing an economy of 200,000f. (8,000*l.*) per annum.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY AT LILLE.—This dispensary, which has been organised by Dr. Calmette, director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, was inaugurated last Sunday by Dr. Brouardel, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, who complimented Dr. Calmette on his indefatigable devotion, and said that such dispensaries have every chance of successfully combating tuberculosis. It is interesting to note that the doctors and pharmacists of Lille are up in arms against the Pasteur Institute. They protest that it has become a source of very serious competition to them, as, in addition to the anti-tuberculosis dispensary, a service of biological analysis has been organised and a table-water is made there under the control of the chemists of the Institute. The doctors and pharmacists consider that the public will be attracted by an establishment carried on under the prestige of the name of Pasteur, and they are resolved to do all they can to prevent the encroachments of the Institute.

THE QUESTION OF INSPECTION of pharmacies is to the fore just now, as M. Julien Goujon, Deputy of the Seine-Inférieure, has introduced a Bill into the French Parliament for the purpose of relieving pharmacists, druggists, and grocers from the payment of the tax for inspection. It was originally paid to the inspectors in person, and served to remunerate them; but now the State pays the inspectors independently, and a sum of 250,000f. (10,000*l.*) figures in the Budget for this purpose, whereas the tax produces 370,000f. (or nearly 15,000*l.*). M. Goujon's contention is that if the inspection is necessary the expense ought to be borne by the State, and in any case it is an abuse for the Government to make a profit in such a connection, the excuse for the control of pharmacies being that it is in the interest of the public health. It is unlikely, however, that the proposal will be considered except as a part of the new Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament, but the Deputy may perhaps succeed in getting the surplus funds applied as travelling-expenses so that inspectors can exercise their control out of their own locality.

PHARMACY INSPECTION.—One of the pharmacy regulations in France which is often of a vexatious nature is that of the annual inspection of pharmacies by committees officially named for the purpose, and usually composed of local doctors and pharmacists. The result is that private feelings of antagonism sometime play too prominent a part at the inspections, and the drama at Nancy last June, which resulted in the murder of M. Bleicher, director of the School of Pharmacy, and the suicide of the assassin, who was a prominent cutting pharmacist of the town, show to what extent feeling may be carried. Amongst complaints in connection with inspections may be mentioned the case of a doctor at Saint-Lô, who profited by his position as inspector of pharmacies to commence a sort of petty persecution against local pharmacists. The latter in due course held a meeting and petitioned the Prefect to deliver them from their enemy, suggesting that the offending inspector be asked to join a committee in an adjoining district. They further passed a vote that members of inspecting committees should not be appointed for a district in which they reside, this to apply to doctors as well as pharmacists. The Prefect acknowledged that the petition was well founded, but the matter was shelved as he had no funds to pay for travelling-expenses. In another district a very militant pharmacist complained by a letter in a newspaper that he was submitted to the indignity of having his pharmacy visited by an inspector who was no other than the "most contemptible of the cutting fraternity." This resulted in a feud, and the climax was reached by a regrettable pugilistic encounter between the parties in the street.

AN ACCOMMODATING CHEMIST.—Chemist (to poor woman): "You must take this medicine three times a day after meals." Patient: "But, sir, I seldom get meals these 'ard times." Chemist (passing on to next customer): "Then take it before them."—*The King*.

Deaths.

BAUCHLE.—At New York, U.S.A., Mr. Thomas H. Bauchle, senior member of the firm of Young & Smylie, liquorice-manufacturers, New York. Mr. Bauchle, who was a lifelong resident of New York, was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment N.G., N.Y. He leaves a widow and two sons.

BRIGGS.—On December 23, 1901, Mr. William Briggs, chemist and druggist, of 89 Union Road, Newington Butts, S.E.

CASE.—On December 26, at Holly Court, Ardleigh, Essex, the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Townley Case. Aged 49. Mr. Case was the son of the late Mr. Henry Case, formerly of the firm of Clay, Dod, & Case (now Clay, Dod, & Co.), St. Anne Street, Liverpool. Mr. Case represented his father's firm for many years as traveller in Wales, but for the last fourteen years he was Messrs. Boehringer & Son's agent in the United States.

COCKS.—On December 23, at 4 Green Road, Southsea, Mr. Walter James Cocks, chemist and druggist. Aged 42.

CROSFIELD.—The death occurred on December 26, 1901, of Mr. John Crosfield, J.P., of Walton Lea, Warrington, chairman of the directors of Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), soap and glycerin manufacturers, Bank Quay, Warrington. Mr. Crosfield was the youngest son of the late Mr. Joseph Crosfield, the founder of the firm, and for fifty years had taken an active part in the public life of Warrington. Of Quaker ancestry, he was an active supporter of John Bright and Cobden in the great days of the Reform movement. He was prominently connected with the Warrington Liberal Association. Mr. Crosfield was a very successful business man. Not only was he at the head of the firm of Messrs. J. Crosfield & Sons, but at one time he also occupied the position of chairman of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co (Limited), of Northwich. He was elected Mayor of Warrington in the year 1882, and in 1891 the freedom of the borough was conferred upon him. He had been a justice of the peace for the borough since 1874, and a county magistrate since 1884. In educational matters he took a great interest, and he helped largely in the building of the Warrington School of Art and other educational institutions.

DAVENPORT.—On December 23, 1901, at 13 Eaton Gardens, Hove, Mr. John Thistlewood Davenport, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 84. By the death of Mr. Davenport the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain loses a Past President who occupied the chair before Mr. Jacob Bell was elected to it. This fact brings into strong relief the exceptionally long

connection Mr. Davenport had with British Pharmacy, for although of recent years he had been living in Brighton he had never ceased to take an active interest in his business. He was born at Staines, and when the Pharmaceutical Society was founded he had already had seven years' experience of pharmacy, having been apprenticed in

1833 to Mr. Richard Ward, chemist and druggist, 33 Great Russell Street, W.C., whose business he purchased in 1839. During his apprenticeship Mr. Davenport attended the courses of lectures on chemistry at University College, Gower Street, given by Professor Thomas Graham and Professor Turner, whose "Elements of Chemistry" was in the thirties and forties of last century one of the most popular text-books. Mr. Davenport was a skilled pharmacist, and he gave early proof of his University College training by

entering the field as a manufacturer of pharmaceutical chemicals. He was one of the first to make skilled preparations, and his products were awarded medals at the London Exhibition of 1851 and at the Paris Exhibition in 1855. He was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1842, and in 1849 was appointed a member of the Council, and a member of the Board of Examiners in 1850. He remained an examiner for twenty-five years, retiring in 1874. He was a quiet and efficient member of the Board, and latterly confined himself to prescription-reading. At an evening meeting of the Society in 1852 he read a paper on pil. ferri carb., in which he suggested that the old formula (myrrh, ferrous sulphate, and sodium carbonate) should be modified so as to use saccharated carbonate of iron, a suggestion which was the origin of that pill. Mr. Davenport succeeded Mr. Henry Deane as Vice-President of the Society in 1853, occupying the vice-chair for two years, when he was elected to the presidential chair. This he vacated in 1856 in favour of Mr. Jacob Bell, whose presidency was terminated by death on June 12, 1859. It was, however, as the manufacturer of chlorodyne that Mr. Davenport was known the whole world over. During his presidency the late Dr. John Collis Browne, M.R.C.S., of the N.P. Army Medical Staff, approached him in regard to putting chlorodyne on the market. Dr. Browne had had exceptional experience in the treatment of cholera in India, and as a result he devised chlorodyne in 1845. Dr. Browne came home and did good work in the cholera epidemic of 1853, using chlorodyne. Before he approached Mr. Davenport he had tried to sell his formula, and even made the offer to Mr. Davenport, who preferred in undertaking the manufacture of the article to share the profits only. But first he wished to assure himself of its efficacy. This was done by trial in several hospitals, and the preparation was placed on the market in 1855 as "Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne," in bottles at 3s. per oz., 5s. per 2 oz., and at 1s. 6d. per oz. for 10 oz. or more. It soon came into general use, and within three years imitations of it openly appeared. Dr. Ogden communicated a formula to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January, 1860, and in our February number of the same year an article on "Chlorodyne: its History, Preparation, Properties, Therapeutic Effects, Doses, &c.," appeared, the preparation being treated in a similar manner to pepsin, glycerin, and other remedies which were at that time novel. Dr. Browne and Mr. Davenport in 1864 instituted proceedings against another maker who claimed that his was "the original chlorodyne," the present Lord Chancellor being the leading counsel for the plaintiffs, and Sir Hugh Cairns (afterwards Lord Chancellor) was for the defendant. The application was for an injunction to restrain the use of the title quoted, but the Court, while believing that Dr. Browne was "the true and original inventor of the compound," could not grant the injunction because Dr. Browne had registered his title as "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne." In spite of this decision Dr. Collis Browne's article progressed in popularity. At first it was sold, in part at least, without the medicine stamp, but after December, 1865, Mr. Davenport was informed by the Board of Inland Revenue that "chlorodyne cannot be sold either for dispensing, export, or otherwise without bearing the Government stamp." Since then every bottle that has gone out of 33 Great Russell Street has been stamped. Mr. Davenport had for many years been associated in business with his son, Mr. Horace Davenport, pharmaceutical chemist, the Chairman of Camwal (Limited), and he leaves four sons and two daughters. The funeral took place at Hove Cemetery on New Year's Day.

EVANS.—At Exmouth, on December 28, Mr. Edward Wallace Evans, director of the firm of Hill, Evans & Co. (Limited), vinegar manufacturers, Worcester. Aged 54. Mr. Evans was troubled with gout in his hands, which were ordered to be wrapped in cotton-wool. While reading a letter and trying to light a cigar at the same time, the cotton-wool caught fire and burned his hands. Mr. Evans, who was in a weak state of health at the time of the accident, died from shock following the burns.

GARRY.—On December 30, 1901, at his residence Gretna Street, Mullingar, Mr. C. J. Garry, M.P.S.I. Aged 28. The funeral took place on New Year's Day at the family burial-ground, Meedin.



DOBBIN.—We now give a portrait of the late Mr. Wm. Dobbin, J.P., chemist and druggist, Belfast, whose death was recorded in our last issue. Mr. Dobbin was born at



Belfast in 1817, and at an early age was apprenticed to Mr. Andrew Marshall, druggist, High Street, Belfast. He afterwards travelled for Messrs. Daniel & Charles Davis. In 1841 he commenced business in partnership with his two brothers, Leonard and John, as already reported, and when John died and Leonard removed to Cork, William took larger premises at 45 and 47 North Street, and established the business which is still conducted there by William Dobbin & Co.

(Limited). He was a man of great energy and an indefatigable worker, and very successful in business. Many leading men in the district received their early training at his hands, notably Sir James Haslett, M.P., Mr. Thomas McMullan, and Mr. James Tate. Mr. Dobbin had an excellent memory, and he was full of reminiscences of the old history of Belfast and old style of business in the district. He was married in 1851 to Miss Catherine Montgomery Greenfield, and they celebrated their golden wedding on May 15, 1901. They had four sons and two daughters. Of the latter, one died young and the other survives and is unmarried. The eldest son, John M. Dobbin, died suddenly about nine years ago. Two sons—William C. Dobbin, M.P.S.I., and James G. Dobbin—are directors of the company. The youngest son, Dr. Leonard Dobbin, is well known to readers of this journal as the conductor of the Students' Corner and a pharmaceutical examiner in Edinburgh.

KENT.—On December 25, 1901, killed in action at Tweefontein, South Africa, Montague Ralph, 35th Company Imperial Yeomanry, in his 20th year, third son of Arthur Kent, colonial broker, of 13 Glazbury Road, West Kensington, and 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

PENNINGTON.—At 2 Ash Street, Bury, on December 25, 1901, Mr. Thomas Pennington, chemist and druggist. Aged 71. Mr. Pennington was a native of Halliwell, near Bolton, and served his apprenticeship with his cousin, Mr. Thomas Moscrop, a well-known chemist of Bolton. About fifty years ago he went to Bury, taking over the business carried on by a Mr. Thomas Holt at 4 Bolton Street, Bury, where he remained until about three years ago. He then retired from business and went to reside in Ash Street. He was the founder of the Bury Ragged School, which was started in a cottage in Agur Street, Bury. In the work of the school Mr. Pennington took an exceedingly great interest and spent a large amount of his time and money in furthering its well-being. He was superintendent of the Sunday-school and treasurer of the day-school, and was very highly respected.

WARD.—The death is announced at the Medical Hall, Lisburn, of Dr. John Smallwood Ward, L.P.S.I. The day previous to his death he was at his business, and to all appearances in his usual good health. Deceased was a member of the Society of Friends, and opened a retail pharmacy at Lisburn some fourteen years ago, subsequently taking the Scotch Triple medical qualification.

TEA-PILLS.—M. Constantine Popoff, who has large tea-plantations in the Caucasus, in the district of Batoum, has produced tea-pills. These are simply compressed tea—somewhat in the form of the tea-tabloid, but round—and weigh fourteen to the ounce. The pills have been exhibited at Nijni Novogorod, St. Petersburg, and Paris, and are favoured by sportsmen and travellers.

Birth.

WIDDOWSON.—On December 21, 1901, at Baker Street, Hucknall Torkard, Notts, the wife of Rd. Jephson Widdowson, of a daughter.

Marriages.

EDWARDS—JENKINS.—At Newcastle-Emlyn, on December 24, 1901, Daniel Edwards, chemist and druggist, 105 Fortress Road, Kentsish Town, N.W., to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Jenkins, Waunmarlog.

HENDERSON—MCLEOD.—At the Melville Hotel, Edinburgh, on December 26, 1901 by the Rev. David Barnetson, Roslin U.F. Church, David Henderson, chemist, London, to Janet Barnetson, daughter of Mr. David McLeod, Edinburgh.

MCINTYRE—TOWLER.—On December 26, 1901, at St. Mary's, Ellesmere, Salop, by Rev. A. E. Wanton, George McIntyre, chemist and druggist, Cannock, Staffs, to Florence May Towler, of Ellesmere.

PALMER—NEWMAN.—On December 26, 1901, at the Parish Church, Egham, by the Rev. W. Trevor Nicholson, Ralph Palmer, chemist and druggist, to Hilda Gertrude, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter E. Newman, of Egham.

SCOTT—GRANT.—At 6 Valleyfield Street, Edinburgh, on December 26, 1876, by the Rev. Archibald Smellie, Free Greyfriars', James Scott, chemist and druggist, to Annie, eldest daughter of Robert Grant, Stonehaven. Present address, 12 Brunton Terrace, Edinburgh. (Silver wedding.)

Recent Wills.

FARMER.—Probate of the will dated November 8, 1900, of Mr. James Farmer, pharmaceutical chemist, Burrough Street, Castle Donington, Leicester, who died on September 12 last, has been granted to Mr. Thomas Johnson Fletcher, surgeon, Mr. George Trussell Eaton, and Mr. Francis Edmund Burton, solicitor, all of Castle Donington, to each of whom the testator bequeathed 100%, and Mr. Burton to have the option of purchase for 400% of the house in Park Lane, Castle Donington, in his occupation, belonging to the testator. Mr. Farmer bequeathed to his assistants, Percy James and Minnie Audinwood, 120% each, and he left ten dwelling-houses or tenements in the Biggin to be used as almshouses. The present weekly tenants are to pay one-half of the rent which they have hitherto paid, and as vacancies occur the trustees are to elect as almshouse poor widows of good character of sixty years of age and upwards, resident for five years in the parish of Castle Donington without poor relief. The testator left the residue of his property in trust to apply the income in keeping the almshouses in repair, and in defraying the expenses of the trust, and to pay the remainder of the income in November in each year to such deserving poor of good character of the parish of Castle Donington, as the trustees and the church-wardens of the parish may select. His estate had been valued at 11,444*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* gross, and 10,439*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* net.

HUBBUCK.—Probate of the will dated April 20, 1900, of Mr. Edward Frimby Hubbuck of Pinehurst, Headley, Southampton, and late of Thomas Hubbuck & Sons (Limited), of 21 Lime Street, E.C., who died August 20 last, has been granted to testator's brother Augustus George Hubbuck and Percy Devonshire Jones and Charles Stone, solicitor, by whom the estate has been valued at 115,083 3*s.* 6*d.* gross, including personality of the net value of 91,937*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

OGLE.—The will of Mr. John Henry Ogle, pharmaceutical chemist, Broadway Chambers, Tunbridge Wells, who died on May 14, has been proved at the principal Registry Office by Mrs. Eliza Martha Ogle, the widow and sole executrix. The gross value of the estate is 1,789*l.*, and the net value of the personality 928*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

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Scientific Progress.

Artemisin.—Freund and Mai publish in a recent issue of the *Bericht* a paper on the properties of the compound discovered by Merck in the seeds of *Artemisia maritima*, and called by him artemisin. This body has the formula $C_{15}H_{11}O_3$, differing from that of santonin by one atom of oxygen only. Like santonin, it is a lactone, which easily takes up water by dissolving it in all alkaline solutions, thereby yielding an alkaline salt of a new monobasic acid. This acid, as was shown from an analysis of its silver salt, has the formula $C_{15}H_{11}O_5 \cdot COOH$. Its methyl ester is a crystalline solid melting at 180° .

The Relation of Canadine to Berberine.—As is well known there are three alkaloids present in the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis*. These are hydrastine, berberine, and canadine: the last was first so named by Schmidt. Gadamer (*Arch. der Pharm.*, 1901, 648) now shows that the last base is the optically active form of hydroberberine. A small specimen of the natural base prepared by Dr. Schmidt melted at $132.5^\circ C$, and had an optical activity of -298 . By a series of re-crystallisations of the bromocamphorsulphonic acid salt of hydroberberine, the author has separated the last-named base into two optically active bases, which on examination proved to be dextro and levo-canadine. In all its physical properties, and in its reactions, the levo variety was found to be identical with the natural canadine above referred to.

Eucalypti Classification.—At a recent meeting of the Linnean Society of N.S.W., Mr. J. H. Maiden (President) showed that *Eucalyptus pulverulenta*, Sims, is conspecific with the "apple or peppermint" of Victoria (one of the trees known as *E. Stuartiana*, F. v. M.) and the "red or black peppermint" of New England (*E. nitens-augliae*, Deane and Maiden), both of which he considers to be lanceolate-leaved forms of the species. Mr. Maiden also showed that at least three species of trees have passed under the name of *E. Stuartiana*, F. v. M., and suggested that it be confined to the "apple or but but" of Victoria and to the "apple or white peppermint" of New South Wales. Mr. Maiden divided the species *E. Gunnii*, Hook. f., into the type-form and four varieties—*vars. acervula*, *ovata*, *rubida*, and *maculosa*.

The Constituents of Kouso Flowers.—Loebek (*Arch. der Pharm.*, 1901, 672) has re-examined the chief constituents of Kouso flowers, and has shown that ordinary kosin in reality consists of two compounds. Merck's kosin was found to consist of yellow needles melting at $142^\circ C$, and to possess the composition corresponding to the formula $C_{25}H_{17}O_7$. By a series of re-crystallisations from absolute alcohol, a body was obtained melting constantly at $160-161^\circ$. From the mother liquor a second compound of a deep yellow colour, melting at $120-121^\circ$ was obtained. One or more other compounds were also present, but were not fully examined. The compound melting at 160° , which the author terms *a*-kosin, gave analytical results which the author claims to agree with the formula $C_{25}H_{16}O_7$, but an inspection of the results of the combustions does not admit a good agreement. The second compound melting at 120° is claimed to have the formula $C_{25}H_{15}O_7$, the formula originally assigned to kosin by Leichsenring, but in this case also we cannot consider the figures as in the best possible agreement with the suggested formula. The bodies protokosin, kosidin, and kosotoxin, all isolated from the flowers, are then described at length, and an examination of the extract of the flowers concludes a useful and interesting paper.

Ammonium Amalgam.—In continuing his researches on ammonium amalgam M. Moissan has arrived at some interesting results. Sodium amalgam was allowed to act upon ammonium iodide in solution in liquid anhydrous ammonia at a temperature of about $-39^\circ C$. Under these conditions the sodium amalgam reacts upon the ammonium iodide and becomes more fluid, without the formation of any gas. The sodium iodide formed, together with the excess of sodium, was then removed by liquid ammonia at a temperature of -40° , and then with ether at $-80^\circ C$. The solid ingot thus produced was then placed in a tube kept at -90° and connected with a mercury pump. It was found that a perfect vacuum could be maintained in the apparatus without any gas being given off by the ingot. The temperature was then allowed to rise, when a mixture of ammonia and hydrogen gases in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter was given off. All these facts would appear to point to the conclusion that the radicle NH_2 is actually present in the metallic mass prepared at -39° , but M. Moissan believes that this is not really the case, there being a possibility that a metallic ammoniacal hydride is formed. He has found that when sodium amalgam reacts with a solution of ammonia in water, there is a slow evolution of gas without foaming. If, however, sodium hydride in solution in sodium amalgam is placed in the same liquid, there is at once a foaming mass produced, which may last for two or three days.—(*Nature*, 65, 1674.)

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You know that Spratt
Makes puppies fat
When they are sick and lean,
Of finches, ewls,
And barnyard fowls
He's benefactor been.

If linnet-love
Or turtle-dove,
Or pigeon, parrot, pug,
Is feeling sick
He cures it quick,
And tucks it up so snug.

There's poultry meal
That makes them feel
As if they ne'er could stop;
While terrier barks
And blithesome larks
Give praise from sky and kop.

The beasties all,
Both great and small,
To worship gather round,
And Wingrove Spratt
Upraising hat,
The hills with joy resound.

New Books.

Brunton, Sir L. *On Disorders of Assimilation, Digestion, &c.* $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 516. 10s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Fenwick, B. *Nursing of Patients Suffering from Diseases of Chest.* $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 123. 5s. (Nursing Record Office.)

Isenthal, A. W., Ward, H. S. *Practical Radiography: Handbook for Physicians, Surgeons, and other Users of the X Rays.* 3rd ed. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 198. 6s. net. (Dawbarn.)

Leftwich, R. W. *The Preservation of the Hair.* $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 127. 2s. net. (John Wright & Co.)

Parry, E. J., and Coste, J. H. *The Chemistry of Pigments.* $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 280. 5 illust. 12s. 6d. (Scott, Greenwood.)

Travers, M. W. *Experimental Study of Gases.* Intro. by William Ramsay. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. 338. 10s. net.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

If 1901

is a fair sample year of the twentieth century, the latter is not going to be a success for Britishers. War, rising taxes, declining trade, a resigned acceptance by our nation of at least a second place in the world's competition, small-pox extending in London, pauperism on the increase—these were the principal reflections of which my mind was capable after I had absorbed about a dozen reviews of the past year in the daily and weekly papers. Scarcely a streak of brightness. Has there been no

Immortal Event

in the year's history? No doubt there has; but it may not be evident till a good way on in the century. It was not till a century after that apple fell in the orchard at Woolsthorpe in front of Newton that it was recognised that that little circumstance was the most important event of the seventeenth century. Perhaps Marconi's S or Santos-Dumont's trip round the Eiffel Tower will figure in history as the most remarkable occurrence of 1901.

In Pharmacy

it looks as if the Privy Council Committee on Poisons has been the principal event of the year. In that room at Whitehall the pharmaceutical Ormuzd and Ahriman are striving one against the other for all they are worth. If the former wins, we shall probably have a firm basis to build our progress on during the century; but the success of Ahriman (agent, Mr. Cross, M.P.) will simply mean 1867 to us. I do not believe the intelligent part of the public wants to travel backward in regard to poison-legislation; but if the officials should show a disposition to go that way, it will be we who must lead the combat against them. After all, the chances are that the Committee will produce a report, *et preterea nihil*.

The Mandrake Legend

is honoured with space in the *C. & D.*, which quotes a particular item about it from *Nature*; that journal translated the same from an old Italian manuscript. The document has been carefully preserved for over a thousand years in an Italian library, and has now been lovingly transcribed by a Signor Giacosa, so that from first to last it has probably given hundreds of people a lot of trouble. The stuff the ancients wrote about mandrake has just as much sense in it as the first baby-twaddle we came across; yet frivolity so rules the human mind that probably the majority of readers were specially attracted by that paragraph. Can any antiquarian justify the preservation of this rubbish? Would not the world have been benefited if the manuscript had been burned as well as written in the ninth century?

Mr. Pond's Advice

is reasonable, and I will take it. I will possess my soul in patience until the committee sitting in its 10s. room shall have agreed upon the defined purpose of the Metropolitan (or London) Chemists' Association. But Mr. Pond's rebukes compel me to repeat that to resolve on creating a society first, and to discover some purpose for it afterwards, is not the usual process; and I should like also to tender the tip to the committee that if there are, as Mr. Pond tell us, "a thousand and one important matters constantly coming before the trade," the one thing concerning them on which they can rely is that they will be lucky if they can hit on the odd one to present

to their fellow-pharmacists with a reasonable prospect of our agreeing with them in regard to it.

A Few More Gleanings

from the "Dictionary of National Biography" may perhaps be acceptable. I notice that Richard Battley, the inventor of liquor opii sed., gets a place in its pages. He was born at Wakefield in 1770, where his father was an architect. After studying medicine in London he became an assistant surgeon in the Navy, and saw a good deal of fighting under Sir Sydney Smith. Returning to London he set up as an apothecary in St. Paul's Churchyard, removing later to Fore Street. The Dictionary says "he introduced many important improvements in pharmaceutical operations." He also arranged a museum of materia medica which he made free to all medical students, and he was a generous supporter of the London Eye Infirmary.

John Morris,

a noted geologist, was engaged for some years as a pharmaceutical chemist at Kensington, but his enthusiasm for science seems to have overcome his commercial instincts, and he ultimately retired from business. His "Catalogue of British Fossils," published in 1845, brought him before the geological world, and in 1854 he was appointed Professor of Geology, and in 1877, Emeritus Professor, at University College, London. He died in 1886 at the age of 76.

Edward Blyth

deserves to be bracketed with John Morris. He, too, was born in 1810, and for some years he carried on a small business as a chemist and druggist at Tooting. But his enthusiasm was all devoted to natural history. From his boyhood he spent his early mornings from 4 A.M. collecting butterflies, sketching trees, stuffing birds, and on similar unremunerative labours. He was not a success as a business man, and he ultimately found his proper sphere as curator of the Asiatic Society's museum at Calcutta. Darwin in his "Animals and Plants under Domestication" makes frequent references to Blyth's observations.

Two other Lives

of different character may be quoted. John Case had a sort of chemist's shop in Ludgate Hill about the year 1700. He called himself M.D., but seems to have been more of a quack doctor than anything. He was successor to one Salford, who had taken over the business of the famous William Lilly, the astrologer who claimed to have predicted the fire of London. Case removed Salford and Lilly's signs from over his shop, and substituted one on which was inscribed the rhyme—

Within this place
Lives Doctor Case.

By that distich, wrote Addison, he made more than Dryden got for all his poetical works put together. Case's poetical genius was not exhausted by that effort. Round his pill-boxes was a label printed thus:—

Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
Enough in any man's own conscience.

Case was the hero of a well-known story. He was at a dinner where the famous Dr. Radcliffe proposed as a toast, "Here's to all the fools, your patients, brother Case." "Thank you, good brother," replied Case; "let me have all the fools; you are welcome to the rest." James Morison, the pill-man—"the Hygeist," as he called himself—also figures in the Dictionary. He was born at Bognie, Aberdeenshire, in 1770, and was engaged in commerce in the early part of his life in London, Bordeaux, and the West Indies. Ill health sent him back to London, where he invented his pills, which cured him, he wrote, "after thirty-five years of inexpressible suffering." Between 1830 and 1840 Morison paid to the Government 60,000*l.* for medicine-stamps. He died in Paris in the year 1840.

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Editorial Comments.

"To Benefit the Craft."

THIS title we take from Mr. Carteighe's speech at Edinburgh last month. It may be regarded as the moral of his speech. He was thinking not at all of trade or trade-returns, but of the art of pharmacy, which some people name craft to distinguish it from purely commercial pursuits and professional callings. We do not gather from Mr. Carteighe's speech that he deprecates further legislation for "the benefit of the craft," but he did say (we quote from the official report):—

It would not do for them, now that they had got a great mass of registered men throughout the Kingdom, and, of course, a proportionate number in Scotland, to trust to grandmotherly legislation of any sort. It might be necessary even to oppose it, and to raise the question as to whether they should keep up the individual standard of pharmacy in Scotland, or whether they were to become absolute free traders. The position was very nearly coming to that in the United Kingdom. There were times when he sometimes fancied that they might have progressed in the higher branches of pharmacy even better than they had if they had not been trammelled by certain limitations of the Act of Parliament. He did not mean to say he regretted that the Act was ever passed. On the contrary, the 1868 Act had raised the standard of Scottish pharmacy from the

lowest scale to a higher level. The Scottish pharmacist might say, "After all, it has not given me much money." The answer to that was, Would he have been better off if he had had no privileges or would he have been worse off? He was bound to say that in his judgment, though the pharmacist was badly enough off as it was, he would have been very much worse off if there had been no Act of Parliament.

Of course the point of view must not be overlooked. We fancy Mr. Carteighe had in his mind's eye men of the type of Macfarlan and Mackay, Borland and Frazer, who by personality and exceptional pharmaceutical ability won professional respect and public influence which are unobtainable by Act of Parliament. The perpetuation of the race of men of that type is as necessary "to benefit the craft" as fresh legislative powers now are for the conservation of such privileges as have been accorded to pharmacists by the Pharmacy Acts. This latter view happens to have been well put by Mr. Richard Bremridge, Pharmaceutical Registrar for Great Britain, in a letter which he has written to an East Anglian newspaper with reference to a speech made at Rye by Mr. Mathews, Secretary of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, regarding the sale of weed-killers and similar poisonous articles (see last week's *C. & D.*, page 1018), Mr. Bremridge refers to the Worcester case which raised the whole question and remarks:—

The ground for prosecution [in that case] was that the seller had contravened the provisions of the Pharmacy Act (an Act to regulate the sale of poisons), which was passed with a view to securing the safety of the public.

This legislation was the result of the deliberations of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Sale of Poisons, which reported to the House: "*That the Bill do provide that no other person shall, after a day to be fixed by the Bill, sell certain dangerous drugs, to be scheduled in the Bill, unless he be examined and registered.*"

The person referred to by Mr. Mathews as having been prosecuted had not been examined, and was not registered, and he sold one of the articles scheduled in the Bill.

The fact of his not being a member of this Society did not enter into the question, and had absolutely nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. Mathews went on to say that he thought it very inconvenient that farmers should have to go to a duly qualified chemist to buy any weed-killer or sheep-dip, and that there ought to be free trade in the sale of these "useful poisons."

What special virtue is there in allowing everybody to sell poisons freely, when the whole of the agriculturists' demands can be quite easily supplied by the 16,000 chemists and druggists, who are the persons specially provided by statute to meet these requirements?

The indiscriminate distribution of arsenical weed-killers, which can have but very little interest to agriculturists, is fraught with grave danger, as I can testify from the numerous communications I have had on the subject from Coroners.

Killing weeds in garden-paths does not enter very largely into the business of an agriculturist, and, even if it did, it is not essential to use deadly poison, such as arsenic, as any chemist would tell a farmer that diluted sulphuric acid would do quite as well, and could be used with safety, and could be supplied at a cheap rate.

In regard to sheep-dips, these are supplied by registered chemists and druggists in every country town in Great Britain, and as chemists and druggists are in a position to supply all the demands for the poison that agriculturists are likely to require, there does not appear to be any logical ground for advocating the unrestricted sale, by unqualified persons, of poisonous preparations like sheep-dip and weed-killers.

We have italicised two portions of the letter as they bring out forcibly the principle which Parliament assented to in 1868, and another which a Government Department is now doing its best to promulgate through the Committee of Inquiry which is now taking evidence. They are exact opposites. This is the position that the craft and the trade must face. King Edward is to open the second Session of his first Parliament on January 16, and in all likelihood there will be proposed by the Privy Council some amendment of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, to modify the principle of examination and registration referred to by Mr. Bremridge. We think the principle is worth fighting for to the utmost, and

that the opportunity, when it arises, should be taken to lay before Parliament in the fullest possible manner the methods by which the principle has been evaded since the passing of the Pharmacy Act. We are not anticipating disaster, but we feel that all the Parliamentary forces available to pharmacy, both of Great Britain and Ireland, should be prepared to deal with the matter promptly and thoroughly. Farther than the *pro tem.* withdrawal of the Pharmacy Bill, the Pharmaceutical Council in Great Britain has given no sign of preparedness, but we take the Registrar's letter to indicate that the central authority is alive. The Pharmaceutical Council in Ireland waits developments in Great Britain. Neither body can do much as corporations until the Poisons Committee reports; but individual pharmacists should treat the danger as a personal one, and as their influence will in the long run decide the matter, we suggest that they should put the case to their members of Parliament in the plibly way that Mr. Bremridge does. There is no better time for doing this than the beginning of the Session. If reprints of this article will be of any service, we shall gladly send them to subscribers who wish to write to their Members.

The Unity of Matter.

EVER since the time of Prout and Meinecke, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, many chemists have been more or less completely captivated by the idea that the undoubtedly close approximation of the atomic weights of many of the elements to exact multiples of that of hydrogen indicates the existence of one fundamental material from which all our so-called elements are built up. Perhaps this idea has been less frequently entertained in recent times than it formerly was, yet it has never been altogether extinguished, and to this day it is impossible to overlook the fact that the approximation is in many cases so exceedingly close as to furnish a striking theme to ponder and speculate upon.

The demonstration of the unity of matter—or, at least, of the fact that the atomic weights of all the elements are exact multiples of half the atomic weight of hydrogen—appears to be one aim of a recently-published book on "The Absolute Atomic Weights of the Elements," by Dr. G. D. Hinrichs, Professor of Chemistry in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The book itself is far from pleasant reading. We approached the task with no small interest, and with some hopes of having an early and never wholly eradicated leaning towards the Proutian view strengthened and perhaps confirmed. Our disappointment has been extreme. Dr. Hinrichs may have a case that is in some respects good, but assuredly no case, good or bad, can be presented as his is without suffering grievously in consequence. We are deeply interested in the problem of the unity of matter, but we have nothing but condemnation for the gross personal abuse which the author heaps upon a number of chemists whose names we long ago learned to respect, and this for no further reasons, so far as we can ascertain, than that he does not hold the same views as they do, and that they have had the audacity to publish and discuss the results of their experiments. One well-known chemist is described as "this same pettifogging individual," and another as "this High Muckamuck of the National Government." If Dr. Hinrichs's case really requires this kind of treatment, it will not unnaturally be regarded as being in a very deplorable plight indeed. Had the author omitted the page after page of abuse which his book unfortunately contains, and rather included in it, in the space that he would have thereby saved, the essential portions of two other (much more costly) books by himself to which he again and again refers the reader for all sorts

of information necessary for a proper comprehension of this one, he would at least have been certain to obtain an attentive perusal, whether his arguments were successful or not in carrying conviction. As it is, we take it that few readers who manage to get through the first third of the book will have any inclination to read the remainder.

Dr. Hinrichs has a very great deal to say about what he calls the "*Morbus Stasii*." As far as we can gather, this disease appears to consist, first, in the adoption of mean results, deduced from the separate results of a number of experiments; and, secondly (and chiefly), in the neglect to sufficiently note slight variations in the results of atomic-weight determinations when varying quantities of material are operated upon. It is worth mentioning, in passing, that the author himself adopts mean results when it suits his purpose to do so. We should prefer to have the *Morbus Stasii*, with all the attendant shortcomings, throughout the whole term of our natural life rather than have what we may call the *Morbus Hinrichs*, as displayed in the book before us, for five minutes. Really Dr. Hinrichs's friends should see to it that he does not publish any more books of this kind.

THE MANDATE AND THE MAN.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Lord Gifford has broken the silence which has marked his career as a pharmaceutical councillor. We know that he attempted on one occasion when an improper motion troubled the Bloomsbury atmosphere to put in his word, but the Chair suppressed him. There is no other evidence of his work as a pharmaceutical councillor. This is not what was expected of Mr. Lord Gifford. He writes this week about his mandate. Six Council-meetings have come and gone without evidence of action on his part to sustain that mandate. We hasten to say that this affection is not peculiar to Mr. Lord Gifford, but he is the last man in the world whom anyone would have expected to be so afflicted. We now have hopes of betterment. Every chair of the one-and-twenty in the Council-chamber should be occupied by a living, working individual, who has views, and can express them; who has ability, and can use it for administrative purposes and for protecting the interests of registered chemists and druggists. Amongst those now on the Council Mr. Lord Gifford stands out as one who for several years worked night and day in fostering views which led to his election and the conferment of the mandate. His responsibilities are proportionately the greater, for if the period of his office were to continue on past lines there would be an end of sending people with mandates to Bloomsbury. It would serve all purposes just as well to return as councillors men of leisure who would accept the office as an honour pure and simple.

"YEAR-BOOK OF PHARMACY."

The changes in the secretaryship of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the editorship of the *Year-book* are probably responsible for the belated appearance of the *Year-book of Pharmacy* for 1901, and it is, we think, excusable. Mr. J. O. Braithwaite, the Editor, writes an introduction in which the pharmaceutical progress of the year under review (July, 1900, to June, 1901) is well summarised. The abstracts of papers are arranged under "Chemistry," "Materia Medica," "Pharmacy," and "Notes and Formulæ," in each case alphabetical order being adopted. The abstracts are good on the whole and exceptionally "practical" to the working chemist and druggist. The report of the Conference meeting in Dublin prepared by the Secretaries gives all the papers in full, and we notice that our own reports of the discussions have been freely drawn upon for the *Year-book*. The volume is prefaced by an excellent portrait of Mr. G. Claridge-Druce, the President.

If there is any point that we can give the Publication Committee it is that the minimum of space should be given to abstracts of papers which have appeared in journals of pharmacy printed in this country, and that special attention should be given to American and Continental pharmaceutical literature. This is disinterested advice so far as the *C. & D.* is concerned, because it bulks well in the *Year-book*, but it is obvious that to many the *Year-book* can only appeal by its freshness, which is minimised by *C. & D.* or *P. J.* appearing on almost every page.

THE "S.P." OF IT.

Here is a paragraph from the *Evening News* (London) which it may be well for our metropolitan readers to "read, mark, and digest":—

At a St. Pancras inquest the Coroner pointed out that if a qualified medical man had been called in to attend the deceased instead of a chemist the relatives would have been saved the worry and trouble of an inquest. He might have added that in some cases at least the expense of the funeral would be saved in the bargain.

The paragraphist's own opinion is a bit of abuse wholly uncalled for.

SELLING WINES TO CHILDREN.

Chemists and druggists who hold "off" wine-licences will note that the Child Messenger Act came into force on Wednesday, January 1. The full text of the Act is printed in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, 1902, page 284. As holders of "off" wine-licences may only sell in reputed pint or quart bottles (duly corked), they are practically exempt from the provisions of the Act, which make sales to persons under 14 years of age illegal, except the intoxicating liquors are sold and delivered "in corked and sealed vessels in quantities of not less than one reputed pint for consumption off the premises only." The Act is applicable to the United Kingdom, and all persons holding beer, spirit, or wine-licences "on" or "off," must observe its provisions. Persons who send children under 14 for intoxicating liquors are also liable to a penalty, but this does not apply to the messengers of licensed persons. We notice that the Secretary of the Croydon Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society is concerned about the application of the Act to chemists, and tells the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*—

To watch this matter, because if the Act does not affect the chemist we may look for a number of new applications for licences to sell medicated wines at the next brewster sessions. In the prohibition States of America there is no difficulty in obtaining liquor at a chemist's shop, and it is just possible that it may become the custom here for chemists to supply children under age with small quantities of so-called medicated wines—the said wines being highly fortified with spirit.

These remarks show little knowledge of the law, which does not in the least distinguish between the chemist, grocer, and publican, each of whom it regards as the holder of a licence who must conform to the Intoxicating Liquors (Sales to Children) Act—to give it its full title.

THE LACHNANTHES CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Alabone has had a long innings in the *Times*, the correspondence concerning it having started at or about the time of the Tuberculosis Congress, and lasted until only two or three weeks ago. Colonel le Poer Trench championed it, and represented its discoverer—Dr. Edwin William Alabone—deregistered by the General Medical Council, as a martyr to professional jealousy. Now at last the mystery, which we may be excused for fancying was almost as important an ingredient in the cure as the lachnanthes, has been abandoned, and in last week's *British Medical Journal* we are told all about the treatment by the proscribed Dr. Alabone's qualified and registered son. Mr. Anslow Alabone gives the details of a complicated treatment as clearly as he can, and it appears from his statement that lachnanthes is, in his opinion, only a subsidiary drug in the

cure. "It has power to allay the cough," he remarks, but the main feature in his view is evidently the form of administration. This we describe on another page, and it will be observed that the process seems to be an eclectic one in the fullest sense. The modern open air and diet methods are likewise adopted to a great extent. Some of the patients get better and some get well. But whether the machinery, or the fresh air, or the lachnanthes, is entitled to the credit it would puzzle even Dr. Alabone to explain.

THE YEAR'S FAILURES.

A statistical abstract of failures and of bills of sale during 1901 published in *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* shows that the total number of "gazetted" failures in the United Kingdom was 5,174, as against 5,315 in 1900. In the class devoted to "chemists and druggists" the bankruptcies numbered 73, an increase of 15 on the previous year; there were 66 deeds of arrangement, a decrease of 2, and 124 bills of sale, being 13 less than those of 1900. The highest number of failures (934) occurred, as usual, in the grocery and provision trades, but even these, in spite of bad trade, show a decrease of 55 on the previous year.

THE BACON-SHAKESPERE CONTROVERSY.

Mrs. Gallup's discovery of a cypher which proves to her satisfaction that Sir Francis Bacon was a son of Queen Elizabeth and the writer of Shakespeare's plays has brought the newspapers, especially the *Times*, a rich harvest of "copy" at a welcome time. Bacon's commonplace-book figures in the controversy, and Professor Silvanus P. Thompson contributes to the discussion the following interesting note:—

This was not the only commonplace-book kept by Bacon. He had another, a miscellaneous collection of scraps on natural history, a part of which was published in 1679 as "Physiological Remains." Amongst these remains there is a list, half English, half Latin, of bodies "attractive and non-attractive." This list has been described as an account of electrical experiments discovered by Bacon himself. Another almost identical list of electrical bodies, in Latin, and also posthumously published in Vol. XX. of the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society," is credited to Dr. Robert Plot, and was similarly disinterred after its author's death. On examining critically into both these lists it is found that substantially each of them is a transcript, without acknowledgment, of the list of electrics given in Book II. of the famous "De Magnete" of Dr. William Gilbert, published in 1600. Unless the pro-Baconians are sufficiently hardy to suggest, on the strength of this find, that Bacon also wrote the "De Magnete" of Gilbert as well as all Shakespeare's plays and all Spenser's poems and all "Burton's Anatomy," they must admit that his habit of copying down other men's sayings or inventions into notebooks of his own was at least liable to confuse their true authorship.

It is unlikely that in 1600 Bacon had begun to write the undisputed works which have made him famous.

On Citron Oil.*

By DR. SALVATORE GULLI.

IN the district of Reggio Calabria and in Sicily the three following kinds of citrons are cultivated:—

1. *Citrus Medica*, var. *Vulgaris* (Risso).—Its fruit has a thick rind and a hard flesh; it is known in Calabria and in Sicily by the name of "Cedro."

2. *Citrus Medica*, var. *Gibocarpa* or *Citrea* (Risso).—It is a small citron known as "Cedrino."

3. *Citrus Medica*, var. *Rhegina* (Pasquale).—Its fruit is rather big, being about two decimeters in length, and it has an abundant eatable flesh, which surrounds the acid-bitter juicy part; known by the name of "Cedrone."

These three varieties of citrons, when treated by hand-pressure, give an essential oil; the yield is limited, however, 1,000 citrons giving an average of from 300 to 350 grammes of oil.

No distinction between the varieties is commonly made on the market because they have almost identical characters. In fact, in Sicily and at Reggio Calabria only the so-called "essenza di cedro or cedrino" is known, which, in England, is understood by the name of citron oil and in France by that of "essence de cédrat." The fruits, however, as a rule are not used for making the oil, but are exported in brine, and consist of all the three kinds confusedly put together. The variety "cedrone" is largely demanded on account of the various applications of its rind. The oil therefore is only made to special order at the period of the fruit-crop, not only in Sicily but also at Reggio Calabria, where there are citron-plantations.

Pure citron oil is rather rare on the market, owing to the fact that makers mix it with less or more abundant portions of lemon oil, and bitter or sweet orange oil. I give below the results of an examination of three specimens of citron oil: No. 1 is pure oil made by myself last year from "cedri" No. 2 is commercial citron oil, containing a great deal of lemon oil; No. 3 is a mixture of lemon oil, of bitter and sweet orange oil, and of lime oil, with small portions of citron oil, as the maker afterwards acknowledged:—

No.	Sp. Gr.	Rotation (100 m.m. tube)
1	0.8703	+67°
2	0.858	+62° 13'
3	0.862	+78° 8'

The two characters—viz., sp. gr. and rotation—are enough to distinguish the difference between pure oil and commercial adulterated oil.

Reviews.

Elementary Ophthalmic Optics, including Ophthalmoscopy and Retinoscopy. By J. HERBERT PARSONS, B.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 132. 6s. 6d. Churchill.

WRITTEN by the curator of the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, the book is intended to give students of ophthalmology an intelligent knowledge of the optical phenomena involved. The book is mainly mathematical, but the mathematics required are only elementary. Chemists who are taking the full examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company will find this book useful as a preparation for the mathematical part of optics.

The Preservation of the Hair. By R. W. LEFTWICH, M.D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 127. Frontispiece. 2s. net. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

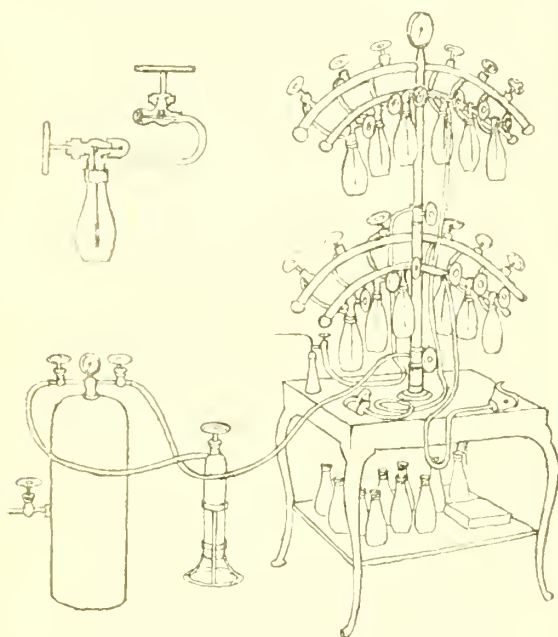
DR. LEFTWICH has produced a readable book on the hair, and one as useful to chemists who put up preparations for the hair as to the hairdresser, to whom parts of it are especially addressed. The chapter on the effects of toilet-preparations on the strength of the hair is very interesting. The experiments were conducted with hair that breaks when subjected to a weight of 7 oz. The hair was immersed for half an hour in various preparations, and its breaking strength again tested. Liquid paraffin and castor oil increased the strength of the hair, whilst strong acetic acid, liquid ammonia, tincture of quillaia, benzol, bay rum, and rectified spirit, decreased the breaking-strength only slightly, but not so much as plain water. A few formulæ are given in an appendix.

UNQUALIFIED DISPENSERS.—A correspondent of the *British Medical Journal*, writing in reference to the General Medical Council's decision on doctors' shops, says:—"Persons entitled to use the abbreviation 'M.P.S.' after their names must be subscribers to the Society. This is the crux of the whole question of prosecution. Only under very exceptional circumstances will the Pharmaceutical Society prosecute its own members. For it derives its income from them, and it is an almost universal custom for these members to employ 'unqualified'—that is to say, non-qualified, assistants."

* Compare with note in the *C. & D.*, December 14, 1901, p. 978.

The Alabone Treatment.

WE mentioned some time ago correspondence in the leading morning newspapers regarding Dr. Alabone's treatment of tuberculosis with lachnanthes. Dr. Alabone has a son, Mr. M. Anslow Alabone (who holds the Scotch Triple qualification), and he took part in the controversy, promising to contribute to the *British Medical Journal* a full account of the treatment. This was printed in the *B.M.J.* for December 28, 1901. The essential part of the treatment appears to be the spraying of medicaments into the bronchi of the patients by means of an elaborate spray-producer actuated by a pump and cylinder, the latter containing a compressed mixture of oxygen and air. This Mr. Anslow Alabone describes at some length, but we reproduce in outline the apparatus figured in our contemporary.



The elaborate nature of the apparatus appears to be necessary for producing sprays of different degrees of comminution and in order to unite the contents of more than one flask in one spray. The following are the prescriptions used. We print them as they are in the *B.M.J.* Mr. Anslow Alabone being responsible for the errors:—

Prescription 1.

R	Formic aldehyde	...	...	mxx increasing to 3j.
	Menthol	...	...	gr. x.
	Eucalyptus	...	...	mv.
	Mollucine	...	...	3j.

Prescription 2.

R	R. lachnanthes	...	...	mxx.
	Cresote	...	...	mv.
	Pinus canadensis	...	...	mxx.
	Viscidine	...	...	3j.

These are for the first stage. For the breaking-down stage the following are used:—

Prescription 3.

R	Vin ipecac.	...	...	mx.
	Vin antimon.	...	...	mv.
	Guia. carb.	...	...	gr. v.
	R. benz. co.	...	...	3j.

Prescription 4.

R	Pix. liq.	...	...	mx.
	Terebinth	...	...	mv.
	Balsam Peru	...	...	mv.
	R. benz. co.	...	...	3j.

Prescription 5.

R	Thymol	...	...	gr. x.
	Eucalyptol	...	...	mxv.
	Menthol	...	...	gr. v.
	Viscidine	...	...	3j.

Prescription 6.

R	R. lachnanthes	...	...	mxx.
	Pinus Canadensis	...	...	mxv.
	Calendulae	...	...	mv.
	Viscidine	...	...	3j.

Should any of these cause irritation or coughing one flask is filled with Prescription 7, which is used for two minutes before and after the inhalation, or sometimes at the same time.

Prescription 7.

R	Eucalyptol	...	...	mx.
	Menthol	...	...	gr. v.
	Ol. ricini	...	...	mx.
	Viscidine	...	...	3j.

Later, when the patient has been inhaling for some time (say a month) with beneficial results, a prescription with astringents such as the following is used:—

Prescription 8.

	Terebinth	...	...	mx.
	R. hamamelidis	...	...	mx.
	Mollucine	...	...	3j.

In cases of hæmorrhage one of the following is given:—

Prescription 9.

	Ext. ergot liq.	...	...	mx.
	Terebinth	...	...	mx.
	Viscidine	...	...	3j.

Prescription 10.

R	Hamamelidis	...	...	3j.
	Terebinth	...	...	mxv.
	Viscidine	...	...	3j.

Prescription 11.

R	Hamamelidis	...	...	3j.
	Renaglandin	...	...	3j.

A syrup is also prescribed containing

R	Lachnanthes	...	...	mij. to xxv.
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with one or more of the following:—

	Calcium hypophosphite.	
	Sodium hypophosphite.	
	Potassium hypophosphite.	
	Iron hypophosphite.	
	Manganese hypophosphite	... ad gr. v. to gr. x.
	Quinine hypophosphite	... gr. ii. to gr. v.

and

	Sy. simplex	...	...	3ss.
	Aqua ad	...	...	3j.

made into a syrup. To be taken first thing in the morning and after the last meal at night.

"Mollucine" is supplied by Mr. J. Wells Wood, M.P.S., Stoke Newington and South Hackney, and is a mixture obtained by the action of superheated steam on fats, practically a glycerin of lower sp. gr. than the ordinary B.P. product. "Viscidine" is also obtained from Mr. J. W. Wood, and is a preparation of hydrocarbon oil.

AMERICAN DRUGS IN MEXICO.—American exporters are gradually getting a small hold on the drug-business of Mexico which until quite recently was almost exclusively French. Several proprietary medicines are being well advertised in Mexico by American houses.—*Modern Mexico.*

BIG SPOONFULS.—The following curious suggestion is made by the *Australian Medical Gazette* anent the table-spoonful as a measure:—"The easiest way out of the difficulty is to let pharmacists know that one tablespoonful is considered by medical practitioners as approximately 1 oz, the dessertspoonful as $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and the teaspoonful as 2 dr. The fact being so self-evident, it seems only reasonable to expect that the formal recognition of it would be rapid." Whilst the medical practitioners are about it, they might tell the pharmacists how to put a quart into a pint measure, or a gallon into a Winchester quart bottle.

Fictional Pharmacy.

MR. H. G. WELLS tells in one of the December monthlies a wonderful tale about an elixir vitæ which quickened nervous impulses to a terrific degree. It does not bear quotation, but here is a passage from a *Windsor Magazine* tale by Mr. H. A. Hering, which is worth preserving in a journal of pharmacy. It tells how the Duke of Guiseley, Prime Minister of these realms, was much worried, and during his afternoon's stroll felt thirsty. He could not venture into a public-house, but—

Two doors further on was a chemist's shop. That would do. The Duke walked in and asked for a glass of water.

The chemist's assistant, who was at that moment engaged behind the counter in working up the atomic weights for an examination, looked up abstractedly.

"Water? Certainly, sir," he said, and with his head full of symbols and figures he groped for the bottle of distilled water which was handy on the shelf. Absently he filled a glass and gave it to the Prime Minister, who drank and was refreshed. The shilling left on the counter recalled the assistant's wandering thoughts.

"He must have wanted it badly," he said to himself, and then his eye wandered to the shelf in estimation of the value given. A wave of horror overspread the assistant's face. He had used the wrong bottle.

"Good heavens!" he cried; "I've given him the Water of Lethe!"

And so he had.

Now the peculiarity of the Water of Lethe was that it brought absolute forgetfulness to the mind of the drinker for a space of time depending on the size of the draught. The chemist's assistant had pretty well filled the glass, and the Prime Minister had drunk it to the last drop, for he was very thirsty; and cold sweat gathered on the assistant's brow when, after a brief calculation, he knew that the gentleman who had left the shilling on the counter would for the space of three years and a month forget all that he had ever learned, all that had gone before, even his own name and every debt he owed. He felt a little easier when he reflected that the drinker would be a long time before he knew who was to blame for the catastrophe, and much might happen in the interval.

The Water of Lethe was in much request by ladies or gentlemen who had done things which prevented their consciences from resting at nights. Two drops would lull the most vigorous conscience to sleep for eight hours, and usually the water was not taken in greater quantities. Never till that night had a whole glassful been drunk straight off, and it was particularly unfortunate that the drinker should have been the Prime Minister of England, for his mind held information of extreme value to the nation.

After leaving the shop he was conscious of a soothing sensation. All the troubles of the day seemed to disappear. Then he forgot there ever were troubles—ever were pleasures—and the Prime Minister of England walked blindly across the road at the imminent risk of his life, sat down on a seat in a park, and nodded benevolently at the moon and the stars, blinking like a new-born babe.

By-and-by darkness came on, and two burglars on business bent appeared. They relieved the Prime Minister of his watch, pocket-book and valuables, swapped hats and overcoat with him, and left him weeping on the grass. Some minutes afterwards a discharged valet of the Duke's came along, recognised his late master, and thinking him drunk and incapable took him to his room in a street off Gray's Inn Road, where he divested him of his dress-clothes, putting a rough tweed suit of his own on the unprotesting Duke. Out of revenge he then cut the Prime Minister's pointed beard close to the chin, and considerably shortened also his venerable locks. He then bundled the grizzled old man in a pilot-jacket into a cab and sent him off to a dissenting parson, who lived in Bethnal Green, and whose card he happened to possess. The old man was taken in and looked upon for three years as a long-lost uncle of the parson's wife, who had emigrated to Australia many years before, and had unexpectedly returned home. These good people taught the Duke (now Sam Bailey) to speak and read and cipher, and his progress was so rapid that before the year was out he had little difficulty in getting employment in the offices of a firm of indigo-merchants at a salary of 30s. a week. For three years and two months and a day this went on, when at length Sam Bailey awoke one morning again the Duke of Guiseley. He tried to explain matters, but

of course no one would believe his story, and his identity was only settled by means of the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. The mystery of the disappearance and re-appearance of the Prime Minister was never solved.

Two people could have thrown light upon the matter—the one a chemist's assistant who is always failing in his examinations owing to his defective knowledge of the atomic weights; the other a red-whiskered man who keeps a low public house in the neighbourhood of Drury Lane, but, somehow, for reasons of their own, they elected to keep silence.

The tale is a readable one, and though the Water of Lethe is not now a pharmaceutical preparation, the picture of the chemist's assistant abstractedly wrestling with the atomic weights, and at the same time discharging his ordinary duties, will strike a responsive thrill in many a pharmacist's breast.

"PICK-ME-UPS."

Mr. Sidney Thompson is a writer whom we may hear more about if he goes on as he has lately been doing in the *Daily Mail*. In Wednesday's issue he says:—

Walking down Fleet Street [how Johnsonian] in the company of a man who seemed in complete health, I was startled by his remark, as we passed a chemist's shop, "That's my chemist."

"Do you keep a tame chemist to supply you with perennial corn-plasters and tooth-brushes?" I asked.

"Of course not," he said, petulantly, as one whose serious malady is being treated flippantly; "I always go there for my pick-me-up in the morning."

And Mr. Thompson proceeds to tell how a little inquiry among other friends served to convince him that most of them had their own particular chemists. From two or three chemists of large experience—one whose shop in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly Circus is almost a club, where you may meet half the habitués of St. James's and Pall-mall at any hour of the day; and another who has his dwelling and connection in the East-end—he gathered many singular and striking facts—which, indeed, they are. One chemist told him that 50 per cent. of the men in any profession are addicted to drugs of some kind—"addicted" makes the thing look quite horrible, but let this "chemist" speak for himself:—

A man was in here an hour ago, whose name you know, who comes in every fortnight or so and buys a bottle of cocaine solution as big as this—he touched a huge cut glass decanter of perfume. He has his doctor's prescription all right, so we can do nothing. Another comes in at all sorts of times, and asks leave to come behind the counter for a moment, to inject cocaine into his leg. A third, a big West-end doctor, is always rushing in here, or to whatever chemist's shop he finds himself nearest when he is tired, and gets someone to inject strychnine into his arm. Another—a doctor too—who depends on cocaine for all his energy, is a source of constant amusement to us by his excuses for the amount of cocaine he gets through.

People dose themselves according to the one or two obvious symptoms, which are generally misleading; and off they rush to buy a bottle of tabloids, and probably do themselves a good deal of injury. But some of the tabloids are really dangerous when taken indiscriminately.

These things, for instance, that contain strychnine and iron and quinine—I always make the purchasers sign the poison-book for them, but plenty of chemists are not so scrupulous. People, buy and take them by the dozen, with the result that their systems get full of strychnine, the arterial pressure is increased, with a probable resultant danger of aneurism, and they keep themselves in a constant state of mental excitement and irritation.

After getting this precious copy, Mr. Thompson consulted a doctor who had tabloids "on the brain," and who gave the interviewer "one startling piece of information that may or may not throw some light on the matter. It was once suggested, it appears, by no smaller a person than an ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, that if a customer wrote down what he wanted on a piece of paper, and appended cryptic initials, a chemist would be justified in regarding the document as a prescription!

"The drug-maniacs do not confine themselves to the few poisons named. Opium, though it has never come into general use in England, is to be had cheaply and easily enough in certain provincial districts." This is the pure Sidney Thompson.

Legal Reports.

Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act.

ON Tuesday, December 31, 1901, Thomas William Bates, chemist and druggist, High Street, Colchester, appeared before the Mayor and other magistrates on a summons taken under Section 2 of the Act for selling, between November 10 and 20, to H. W. Hedges, a farmer, poisonous grain calculated to destroy life.

Mr. F. Howe Colam, barrister, who appeared on behalf of the R.S.P.C.A., said the offence was all the more serious because, as the seller of the poisoned grain, he offered the opportunity for another very serious offence to be committed. The proceedings had been taken as a deterrent. All over the country complaints had been received as to poisoned grain and meat being laid down—a very dangerous practice which should be put down at once.

Mr. Bates (interposing): I hope your Worships won't think we chemists poison meat.

Inspector Summons said on December 2 he went with Inspector Robinson, R.S.P.C.A., to Mr. Bates's shop, and told him that he had come respecting some wheat which had been laid down in Colchester by Mr. Hedges, and which, on being analysed, was found to contain strychnine. Mr. Bates said, "I remember selling Mr. Hedges some poisoned wheat. I thought he wanted it to kill mice and rats. I prepared it myself." Defendant added that he would never do it again.

Henry William Hedges, the farmer, was then charged with "knowingly and wilfully laying, putting, and placing in a field" poisonous grain calculated to destroy life.—He pleaded guilty.

Mr. Colam said defendant had admitted laying the grain on his ground, and several dead birds were found lying about. On examination they were found to have been killed by strychnine. Any animal picking up these dead birds might itself be poisoned.

Mr. Bates (rising excitedly): I deny it; it's not true. A cat could eat several poisoned birds.

Other evidence was called; Mr. J. F. Marlar, chemist and analyst, deposing to finding in the crops and intestines of the sparrows strychnine in sufficient quantities to kill.

The Bench held that there had been a breach of the law in each case, and fined each defendant 5s. and costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

ALMOND OIL.

AT the Mansion House (London) Police Court on December 31, 1901, Mr. G. S. Boutall, chemist and druggist, was summoned for selling 6 oz. of almond oil not of the nature, &c., demanded. Mr. Kebble was for the defence. After evidence as to purchase had been given, the inspector was cross-examined as to a conversation that took place between him and Mr. Beckwith (Mr. Boutall's manager, who sold the oil). The inspector stated that he was not told anything about the article not being of B.P. quality until after he had paid for it; but, on further cross-examination, he admitted he was not quite prepared to swear to that. The bottle containing the almond oil was labelled, in addition to the English name, "Ol. Amygd. Dulc. Persic." Asked if almond oil is in the Pharmacopœia, he said it is, but "Persic." is not. As "Persic." is not in the B.P., it is therefore not a drug. It was pointed out that the wholesale price of peach-kernel oil is 1s. 2d. and of almond oil 2s. 2d. per lb. For the defence it was contended that peach-kernel oil is a commercial variety of almond oil—a wholesale price-list being put in in evidence; that, not being a drug, as mentioned by the inspector, the summons was bad; and that, being labelled as it was, the purchaser had proper legal warning that he was not getting the B.P. variety. Mr. Beckwith said he recognised Mr. May as an inspector, and that made him careful to label the article correctly. Before receiving payment he told the inspector he was supplying him with Persian almond oil. He was under the impression that ol. amygd. persic. meant almond oil expressed in Persia. He did not think the label was contradictory. He regarded the

addition in writing ("Ol. Amygd. Dulc. Persic.") as an explanation. Dr. Teed, public analyst for the City of London, gave evidence during the hearing of the case as to the meaning of the words added to the label. He said the botanical name of the peach-tree is *Amygdalus persicanna*. He did not think the oil from it harmful, but it is excluded from the Pharmacopœia. He created some amusement among the chemists present by informing the Court that when the public ask for almond oil chemists should supply the B.P. oil, but when "oil of almonds" was bespoken he thought the essential oil of almonds is wanted. The Magistrate (Mr. Alderman Vaughan Morgan) dismissed the case on the facts.

BORIC-ACID OINTMENT.

IMMEDIATELY after the above case, Mr. F. Boxall, chemist, 123 Fleet Street, E.C., was charged with selling boric-acid ointment containing 8 per cent. of boric acid instead of 10 per cent. Mr. Kirby (of Neve, Beck, & Kirby), on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association, appeared for defendant, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Kirby explained that the ointment is, under certain circumstances, difficult to mix so as to be sure that the powder is evenly distributed. There could be no suggestion of fraud in the case, as the cost of the boric acid is less than that of the ointment. Mr. William Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, gave evidence on that point. He said one could not be sure of always getting the ointment nicely mixed. It might be done perhaps ninety-nine times out of a hundred, and then the hundredth time it might go lumpy through unequal cooling, which it was not possible to always avoid. In answer to questions by the Magistrate and counsel on both sides, he gave it as his opinion that that was the explanation of the deficiency in the present instance, and that the ointment would be equally effectual as an antiseptic in the dressing of wounds. The medical officer of health for the City gave it as his opinion that a purchaser would be prejudiced medically by being supplied with an ointment containing 8 per cent. of acid instead of 10.

The Magistrate thought the case was not a very serious one, and imposed a penalty of 10s., and 14s. 6d. costs.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Jabez Meadmore, 329 Barking Road, East Ham, drug and chemical vendor.

	£	s.	d.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London ...	35	0	0
Ford, H., London ...	10	0	0

Re ISIDORE C. NORONHA, Strathspey Pharmacy, Craigellachie.—This debtor has recently executed a trust deed on behalf of his creditors. The liabilities amount to 420*l.*, and the assets to 180*l.*, showing a deficiency of 240*l.* The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Lorimer & Moyes, Glasgow ...	28	5	8
Paterson, W., & Sons, Aberdeen ...	17	4	3
Souter & Shepherd, Aberdeen ...	17	2	9

Bankruptcy Report.

Re ROGERS BROTHERS, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial Brokers.

THE first meeting of creditors was held on December 31 at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. C. A. Pope, Assistant Receiver, under the failure of E. B. Rogers and H. N. E. Rogers, trading in partnership as above. The failure of the firm is attributed to transactions in bills of exchange for the accommodation of themselves and other firms. Having dealt with proofs amounting to 66,987*l.* the Chairman reported that the debtors had been very closely associated with four other firms who were also in the Court, viz.—Messrs. Wallis, Sons & Co., Mr. R. Newton, Messrs. S. & E. Ransome, and Messrs. Thomas & Short. No statement of affairs had yet been filed, and owing to the complicated nature of the firm's transactions some time must elapse before the accounts would be completed. The debtors had alleged that many of the transactions were entered into by a clerk without their cognisance, but that was entirely denied by the clerk in question, and the matter would have to be closely investigated when the debtors attended the Court for public examination on February 19. The principal asset in the joint

estate was book debts for 40,000*l.*, which, however, were only expected to realise between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* Mr. Horace Barrett, as representing creditors for over 25,500*l.*, moved a resolution for Mr. S. P. Child, chartered accountant, to act as trustee and administer the estate in bankruptcy. An objection was raised on the ground that Mr. Child was the trustee *re* Ransome, and as such might be called upon to deal with conflicting interests. After some discussion the resolution was carried, it being further decided that in the event of Mr. Child's appointment not being certified by the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Walters (Curtis, Thompson & Co.) shall fill the post. The following are amongst the largest creditors:—

Appel Brothers	£385
Baring Brothers & Co.	5,743
Brown, Shipley & Co.	3,162
Diamondstein & Co.	2,416
Fergusson, Son & Co.	123
Hayashi, T.	63
Hunt & Kerr	1,391
Jourado, L., & Co.	257
Judd, F. E.	523
Kevorskian, H.	3,281
List, W., & Sons	305
Lloyds Bank (Limited)	7,513
London and County Banking Company (Limited)	8,690
London and Westminster Bank (Limited)	5,069
Martin's Bank (Limited)	3,638
Nicholsons Wharves (Limited)	1,166
Norwich Union Life Insurance Society	12,147
Palatine Bank (Limited)	1,000
Richardson, A. & E.	3,409
Sprecker, O.	91
Steward & Co.	562
Tapling, T., & Co. (Limited)	73
Thorpe, E. V.	1,209
Toye, S. & P. W.	1,607
Trade and Finance Corporation (Limited)	470
Ullman, J.	182
Westburg, F., & Son	853
Wood & Son (Limited)	75

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

White, A. D., White, P. T., and White, E., under the style of Alfred White & Sons, Allen Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., and West Drayton, late Castle Street, Saffron Hill, E.C., manufacturing chemists; so far as regards A. D. White.

Spreat, F. A., Ferguson, R. B., and Wilmot, P., under the style of Spreat, Ferguson, & Wilmot, Whetstone, Friern Barnet, and New Southgate, N., general medical practitioners.

(From the "Edinburgh Gazette.")

SEQUESTRATION.

Menzies, James, 81 Jamaica Street, Glasgow, chemist. Creditors to meet in the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow, January 7, at 12 o'clock. Stewart, Learmont & Marshall, writers, 180 Hope Street, Glasgow, agents.

New Companies & Company News.

BROOKS-WATSON DAYLIGHT CAMERA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 74,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. A. Brooks and G. A. Watson, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, photographic films, plates, apparatus and materials, &c.

COAD'S REFINERY (LIMITED).—Capital 7,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the benefit of an invention relating to the treatment of fat, and to carry the business of reducers and purifiers of fat and other substances, chemists, druggists, &c. Registered office, 4 Mitre Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

THOMAS ILLINGWORTH & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares (1,600 preference). Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a manufacturer of photographic papers, dealer in photographic materials and utensils, photographic enlarger and printer, &c., carried on by T. Illingworth as "Thomas Illingworth & Co." T. Illingworth is permanent managing director.

CAMERA CLUB COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 6,000 preference shares of 10*s.* each and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To acquire the business of the Camera Club Company (Limited) (now in liquidation), to carry on the same, and to provide and maintain a club-house, dark-rooms, studios, workshops, photographic, scientific, and mechanical apparatus, artists' requisites, books, periodicals, and other conveniences for members and their friends. Registered office, 28 Charing Cross Road, S.W.

SOMERSET TEETH COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on at 151 Strand, W.C., or elsewhere, the business of manufacturers of and dealers in artificial teeth, dental, chemical, surgical, and anatomical apparatus and appliances, &c., and to secure the services of qualified surgeon-dentists, medical practitioners, and chemists. The first subscribers are:—D. B. Bryett, 9 Sloane Square, S.W., estate agent; T. Fryer, 3 Pom Place, South Kensington, engineer; J. Payton, 54 Sloane Square, S.W., solicitor; F. Richardson, 354 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, estate agent; W. H. Mann, 12 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W., estate agent; E. B. Eyre, 13 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W., art valuer; and H. J. Offer, 81 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W., estate agent. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

G. H. SCOTT & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by J. Robinson, G. H. Scott, and P. Robinson, as "G. H. Scott & Co.," and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, indiarubber and indiarubber-substitute manufacturers, druggists, drysalts, oil and colourmen, importers, exporters, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, dycware, paint, and colour grinders, makers of patent or proprietary articles, manufacturers of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, indiarubber goods, waterproofs, leather goods and electric cables, &c. The first directors are O. M. Wihl, P. Ireland, and F. Murgatroyd. Registered office, The Hague Bar Works, Hague Bar, New Mills, Derby.

FULLER & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 18 Rampant Horse Street, Norwich, as "Fuller & Co.," to adopt an agreement with T. B. Fuller, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail druggists, chemists, drysalts, oil and colour men, booksellers, perfumers, dealers in proprietary articles, makers of photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—T. B. Fuller, 68 Mill Hill Road, Norwich, chemist; Esther Fuller, 68 Mill Hill Road, Norwich; Miss E. M. Fuller, 68 Mill Hill Road, Norwich; H. E. Fuller, 70 Mill Hill Road, Norwich, chemist; Clare Mary Fuller, 70 Mill Hill Road, Norwich; C. Morgan, 92 Mill Hill Road, Norwich, evangelist; and A. E. King, 113 Rupert Street, Norwich, chemist. No initial public issue. T. B. Fuller and A. E. King are joint managing directors.

BREEDEN & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 800*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of dispensing-chemists, patent-medicine vendors, medical herbalists, and drug-merchants, now carried on by Gedge & Co., at Fishponds, Bristol, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines, drysalts, medical herbalists, tobaccoists, oilmen, mineral-water manufacturers, &c., and to employ qualified persons as chemists, dentists, opticians, or otherwise. The first subscribers are:—E. J. F. Breeden, Caledonian House, Fishponds, Bristol, wholesale and manufacturing chemist; H. Skelton, M.D., Overyn Hill, Downend, Bristol; C. Bernard, Fishponds, Bristol, surgeon; T. Winslow, Fishponds Road, Bristol, draper; E. B. O. Stoue, 2 Glebe Road, St. George, Bristol; E. P. Breeden, Caledonian House, Fishponds, Bristol; and Miss B. A. Clark, Caledonian House, Fishponds, Bristol. No initial public issue. E. J. F. Breeden is managing director. Registered office, Caledonian House, Fishponds, Bristol.

BAD-NAUHEIM NATURAL CARBONIC SPRINGS (LIMITED).—Capital 46,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (10,000 deferred). Objects: To acquire certain lands, buildings, and springs at Bad Nauheim in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, and the business of the Bad-Nauheimer K hlens ure Werke, to adopt an agreement with the said old company, and to carry on the business of mineral-spring proprietors, mineral water manufacturers, bottle-makers, bottlers, and makers of all drinks and articles sold by licensed victuallers, brewers, grocers, chemists, and others. The subscribers are: R. Knapp, "Palmyra," Banstead Road, Purley, Surrey, secretary; G. Morrison, 16 Bisham Gardens, Highgate, N., clerk; R. Garschagen jr., Pomfret House, Sunbury-on-Thames, clerk; E. Whitney, 9 Deuholme Road, Maida Hill, W., clerk; R. Foord, 40 Dreden Road, Hornsey Lane, N., accountant; E. Campbell, 19 Sisters' Avenue, S.W., manager; and Mr. E. G. Whitfield, "Morven," Geneva Road, Kingston-on-Thames, manager. No initial public issue. The first directors are T. R. Dewar and W. Kern, each of whom may retain office so long as he holds 12,000 shares. Registered office, 81 Commercial Road, Lambeth, S.E.

SHIRLEY BROTHERS (LIMITED).—Mr. Arthur Shirley informs us that he has been appointed managing director of this company, in continuation of his management of the business since its inception. He will join the board after allotment.

BADISCHE ANILIN UND SODAFABRIK OF MANHEIM—This company, which is especially known for its invention of artificial indigo, has declared a dividend of 24 per cent. for the past year. The capital on which this dividend is paid is 21,000,000m.

LONDON PRODUCE CLEARING-HOUSE (LIMITED).—The directors recommend the following dividends:—4s. per share on the ordinary shares (making with the interim dividend 12 per cent. per annum), and 25s. per share on the founders' shares, carrying forward about 11,000l.

TAYLORS' DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the annual general meeting held in Leeds, on December 24, after placing 25 per cent. of the net profits to the reserve account, a dividend of 10 per cent. (free of income-tax) was declared, and a balance of 7,688l. 7s. 4d. carried forward to next year's account.

PARKE'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED)—At the meeting of the shareholders of this company held at Winchester House, E.C., on December 30, 1901, Mr. P. Warnford Davis, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report (which was summarised in the last issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) spoke about the business of the year in some detail, and in the course of his observations stated that the company has started a laboratory for the manufacture and packing of its own specialities. This has been done because some of the company's competitors work on a very large scale and the directors want to keep pace with them. The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. Andrew Chatto and carried. The retiring directors and auditors were then re-elected.

VINOLIA COMPANY (LIMITED).—The report of the directors for the year which ended on August 31, 1901, states that the net profit was 20,016l., plus the balance brought forward, 365l., and adjustment of income-tax account, &c., 312l., making a total of 20,694l. 1500l. has been written off Consols. The directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares at 8 per cent. per annum and to place to reserve 2,500l., leaving to be carried forward 444l. They add that during the year, there has been a substantial increase in the sales over those of the previous year, and the profits would have been greater but for the exceptionally high prices of raw materials and special expenses, amounting to 1,470l., incurred in connection with printing and boxmaking works, which are now paying their way. The directors do not consider that the present phenomenally high prices of raw materials will be permanent. The growth of the business necessitated provision for the increased distillation of glycerin, and a new building was erected for extra soap frames, and for drying, cutting and storing soap, while a new engine and engine house have also been put down. The balance of 1,673l. from the Vinolia War fund, which amounted to 11,673l., was paid to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Festivities.

LEONARD'S BALL.

The employés of Leonard's Medical Halls, Dublin, held their ball at 76 Dame Street, on Saturday, December 28, 1901. The party was opened at 8 P.M., and dancing, singing, and gaiety of all kinds were kept up without flagging until 6.30 A.M. of the following morning. Supper was served at 2 A.M., and the usual toasts of prosperity to the proprietor, and success to the staff, were proposed.

AN "EXTRACT" DINNER.

The eighteenth annual dinner to the employés of Messrs. Newball & Mason took place on December 27, at Hlyson Green Works, Nottingham, and proved as enjoyable and as popular as former re-unions. The programme (an excellent specimen of the lithographer's and printer's arts) shows that twenty-two songs and two recitations enhanced the pleasure

of an evening which was further enlivened by the presentation of Rhodes's ancient burlesque tragic opera "Bombastes Furioso," with the original music, by the Masor-Deville Dramatic Club.

SUNDRIESMEN DANCE.

The annual dance of the employés and friends of Messrs Lorimer & Moyes, druggists' sundriesmen, Glasgow, was held in the Masonic Halls, 100 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on December 26, 1901. The meeting proved to be of a very social and enjoyable character. Over seventy couples were present, and dancing commenced at 7.30, and was kept up with great vigour until 2 A.M. While the hall was filling up, Mr. Baird Young played a number of selections on the organ. Mr. William Dykes, principal of the firm, who presided, made a few appropriate remarks in the course of the evening. At intervals songs and recitations were given. Mr. R. C. Murray was an able Master of Ceremonies.

PLYMOTHIAN GATHERING.

On December 27, the staff of Messrs. Breeze, Jackson & Green (Limited), wholesale and retail chemists, Plymouth, held their annual tea and concert at Sleeman's Restaurant. Mr. Robert Tozer, the senior traveller, presided, being supported by the directors, Messrs. G. Breeze, J.P., A. D. Breeze, and E. W. H. Green, and a gathering of some thirty persons. After a substantial high tea, the Chairman said the steady and substantial growth of the business was alike satisfactory to the shareholders and the staff, and the fact that so few changes took place in the *personnel* of the company showed that the directors and staff worked harmoniously together. On behalf of the staff he wished the firm many years of prosperity. Mr. G. Breeze, J.P., chairman of directors, replying trusted the goodwill now existing between all would long be maintained. Messrs. A. D. Breeze and E. W. H. Green responded. An enjoyable musical programme was then proceeded with.

NEW YEAR PHARMACY BALL AT PLYMOUTH.

In connection with the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association a ball was given in the Stonehouse Town Hall on Wednesday night, January 1, and, like all the social gatherings arranged by this Association, proved a great success. Nearly 600 invitations were issued to members, their wives and friends, and, as there was a very general response, dancing was spiritedly kept up till the early hours of Thursday morning, excellent music being supplied by Mr. L. Brock's band. The hall was artistically decorated with pretty foliage plants, and the siderooms and corridors were daintily furnished for "sitting out." The programme comprised eighteen dances, but there were, of course, the inevitable extras. Light refreshments were provided, and in addition there was a sit-down supper in the smaller hall. The hospitality was on a bountiful scale, and the catering was entrusted to Messrs. Matthews & Son. Conspicuous in the hall were the pestle and mortar, the gift of Mr. J. Kinton Bond, B.Sc., to the Association some years ago. Another mortar was used as a gong to announce the dances. The committee, by whom the arrangements were made, consisted of Messrs. C. T. Weary (President), J. H. Bailey, A. D. Breeze, Jas. Cocks, D. G. Fairweather, F. A. Goodwin, E. W. H. Green, F. W. Hunt, N. F. Lakeman, C. J. Park, F. A. Spear, G. W. B. Swainson, G. D. Turney, W. H. Woods, and F. Maitland (Hon. Secretary). The floor was in capital condition, thanks to Breeze's compound.

HIS ADVICE.—Scene: Consulting-room of a fashionable doctor, earning five thousand guineas per annum. Doctor: "Well, sir, where is the pain?" Patient: "Here, doctor, in the pit of my stomach; it hurts me dreadfully when I press on it." Doctor: "Then, sir, you must be careful never to press on it!" Exit patient. Fee, two guineas.

"I HAVE found 'Pharmaceutical Formulas' a very useful book and a great help. I have been prescribing some of the recipes, and have found them satisfactory; and when I get started in business here I shall put them up as proprietaries. One hair-wash especially has proved valuable in preventing the hair falling out." So writes a Cape chemist.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE following is an abstract of the papers set in the Major examination in Edinburgh this week:—

CHEMISTRY.

1. Experimental investigations of Gay-Lussac which contributed to the progress of the atomic theory.
2. Preparation of crystallised magnesium sulphate, magnesium hydroxycarbonate, dry magnesium chloride, magnesium pyrophosphate and magnesium from dolomite.
3. Sources, preparation, and properties of boric acid.
4. Impurities in commercial sulphuric acid; detection and purification.
5. Metallic aluminium, how obtained. Preparation of one salt in which it is the metallic radical, and of one in which it forms part of the acid radical.
6. Constitution of citric acid and how established.
7. Preparation of isomeric dinitrobenzenes.
8. Preparation of sodium sulphocarbolate and action of heat.
9. How to obtain alumina and silica from aluminium silicate.

PHYSICS.

1. Sources of error in vapour density determinations made by Victor Meyer's method.
2. Outline of the ionisation theory of solution.
3. Methods for determining the molecular weight of a substance in solution.
4. Principle of the Leyden jar and practical application.
5. What are a voltmeter and an ammeter for?
6. Construction of an incandescent electrical lamp, and behaviour when in use.
7. Difference between the solar spectrum and that of a candle-flame.
8. Construction of the microscope, and by a diagram show how magnification is brought about.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Ergot, its commercial sources and assay of its active constituent.
2. Ipecacuanha-root.—Official variety, outline of an estimation process, and how to separate the two chief active principles.

PRACTICAL MATERIA MEDICA.

A leaf to be described and sections prepared, and a powdered drug to be identified and reported on as to purity.

BOTANY.

1. The functions of a chlorophyll corpuscle and how formed.
2. A general account of the *Solanaceae*.
3. Structure of a dicotyledon root, and suitability for the function it has to perform.

PRACTICAL BOTANY.

Preparations to show structure of specimen, two plants to classify, and one to describe in detail.

Personalities.

MR. H. W. WHITELOCK, chemist and druggist, Romford, has joined the Romford troop of the Essex Imperial Yeomanry.

MR. JAMES SINCLAIR, Ormeau Road, Belfast, has been appointed a temporary examiner to conduct examinations for the purpose of the Irish Pharmacy Acts, 1875 and 1890.

MR. E. H. GANE, pharmaceutical chemist (Bell scholar, 1891), who went to New York in 1895 to take up a position on the scientific staff of Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, of that city, will, from January 1, 1902, take full charge of the manufacturing laboratory of his firm, in place of Mr. B. F. McIntyre.

MISS ELSIE D. DALGLEISH, Eagle House, 7 Park Place, Exeter (aged 11½ years, and the daughter of a well-known drug-trade representative), passed the second-grade examination in pianoforte playing at the recent examinations of the Incorporated Society of Musicians held at Exeter on December 15 and 11.

ON January 1 Mr. Sacheverell, who entered the service of Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons seventy-four years ago, called to wish the directors "A Happy New Year" on their entering the 125th year of the house. He was accompanied by Mr. Benwell, a late foreman who went to Kent's on March 25, 1846, and is now retired on a pension. The combined years of service of the two gentlemen amount to 130 years—a record hard to beat.

THE granddaughter of President Carnot is engaged to be married, says the Paris correspondent of *Truth*. "*La fiancée*, Mlle. Emilie Canisset-Carnot, has not yet come out, and has been brought up in the old capital of Burgundy, where since his marriage her father, M. Canisset-Carnot, has been Procurator of the Republic. *Le fiancé* is M. Georges Chiris, son of Senator Chiris, whose two daughters are married to sons of the late President Carnot. M. Georges Chiris was born with a golden spoon in his mouth. The senator is the chief distiller of perfumes at Grasse, and is enormously rich. His income from the scents of flowers is, however, threatened by the rivalry of Florida—unless, indeed, like Senator Siegfried, the cotton-manufacturer, he sets up a business-plant in the United States. There can be no more competition in the markets of the world with the perfumes of Florida than, by-and-by, with the olive oil of California, which will be able to supply the whole Russian Empire in Lent with a good substitute for butter."

Hints and Verses.

Contributed on C. & D. Diary Coupon Postcard A by Subscribers or their Employés.

SHOP HINT.—Attend to it, and leave every other man's alone.—J. T. COATS (Edinburgh).

Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Assistants young and old accept your part;
Be civil to all your customers,
And serve them all with honest heart.
Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go, lose or conquer if you can;
But if you fail, or if you rise,
Be one and all a gentleman.

—F. E. CARPENTER (Burnham, Somerset).

SHOP HINT.—Study the *C. & D.* and you will keep up to date.—ULEXINE.

Page 293.

In vain Shamrock II. the cup tries to lift,
Though tested by trials and spins;
If to pharmacy's seas the venue we shift,
The cry is "Good old Heron wins."

—N. T. MIGNOT TUCKER (Kingsbridge).

SHOP HINT.—Do one thing well—be a chemist, nothing more and nothing less. Life is not long enough to be master of more than one craft.—A. SWABY BARNES (Bennett's Hill, Dudley).

Butcher by name, but not by trade;
Butcher's cameras put others in the shade.

—C. H. BARRETT (Hampstead, N.W.).

SHOP HINT.—Advertise your nursery hair-lotion on your teething-powder wrappers.—LLEWELIN J. MEYLER (Milford Haven).

As a book of inquiry
The *C. & D. DIARY*
Stands unrivalled for chemists in trade;
Contains the Buyer's Guide,
With many hints beside,
It puts other books in the shade.

—W. H. WHITE (Doncaster).

SHOP HINT.—A "dumpling" ladle, formed of wire gauze of about twelve meshes to the inch and 4½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, on a tin handle—sold for a few pence at most tinware-shops—makes a very convenient sieve for first sifting of horse-powders, or powdered gums, &c.—"S."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Professor Sherrington's Experiments.

SIR,—I should like to add my humble protest to that of "Xrayser" against the inhuman experiments of Professor Sherrington before the Liverpool chemists. Let us hope that next time the Professor wishes to demonstrate his points he will submit himself to be operated upon. That no chemist raised a protest at the meeting, but apparently quite enjoyed the performance, is a disgrace to one and all of them.

Yours truly,
H. B. SHARMAN.

Kilmaethomas Analyst.

SIR,—In giving the results of the analyst's appointment for the poor-law drug-supply I think it would be desirable that the number of dispensaries attached to the Unions should be given at the same time. If the question of these appointments interests anyone outside the analysts themselves, it should be given in such a manner as to convey a correct idea. The Unions differ very much as regards the number of dispensaries attached. Thus, some have only two, some as many as twelve or fourteen. Each dispensary must submit twelve samples a year for analysis. Kilmaethomas Union has only two dispensaries. I hold this Union at the same salary as the previous analyst, who has just resigned.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
CHARLES R. C. TICHEBORNE.

15 North Great Georges Street, Dublin, December 31, 1901.

The Analyst as Expert in Therapy.

SIR,—In your last issue you report a prosecution under the Food and Drugs Act, wherein the analyst, after reporting on the quality of the article submitted to him, further took on himself to state that "genuine almond oil is used as a laxative for children, whereas substances such as apricot or peach-kernel oil have no such effect." Now, the gentleman in question is not, so far as I am aware, a member of the medical profession, and I must therefore strongly protest against his posing as an expert on a purely therapeutical question. Further, I will affirm that the laxative properties of good sweet peach or apricot kernel oil are quite the same as those of the oil expressed from almonds, and that there is not in Britain a pharmacologist who could demonstrate any difference by physiological methods.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. MCWALTER, M.A., D.P.H.

Dublin, December 31, 1901.

Kodak (Limited) and Retailers.

SIR,—With respect to Messrs. Kodak's (Limited) new conditions of sale I think it would be of great value to those of your subscribers who are photographic dealers, if some discussion on this subject took place ere they accepted the extra discount offered them. I would respectfully suggest that it behoves all who are interested (either wholesaler or retailer) to confer and consider their position. The business methods of Messrs. Kodak (Limited) are altogether so strange to the ordinary Britisher that one cannot help wondering where one will land oneself, in assisting to create a monopoly, however much it may be for one's interests. Will this enterprising company give an undertaking that, after the photo-dealer has planted the acorn and carefully tended it to fruition, they will not step in and commandeer the oak? They have already thrown over the wholesaler who has done much to bring their business to its present success in this country. Will they promise to refrain from encroaching upon the retailer's ground after he has made a substantial

trade for them in any particular district, or shall we see retail branches of Messrs. Kodak (Limited) in all our biggest towns where the amateur is invited to buy direct from manufacturer and so save all middlemen's profits?

Yours truly,
W. H. HORNEY.
Bloomsbury, Birmingham,
December 30, 1901.

The Pharmacist and Patent Medicines.

SIR,—Mr. Reid is right so far as old-fashioned advertising ideas are concerned, but we have to deal with a constant change of tactics, and as a great deal of harm may be done before the public find them out, their danger is obvious. The "money-retained" system already referred to is a case in point, and was quoted as a strong instance of an increasing evil. With regard to the methods adopted by another class of advertisers, I have not the actual case before me, but, speaking generally, that kind of thing only differs in detail and may be classed with the objectionable methods under consideration. All this points to the necessity of united action, and it should not be difficult for an examined body of men to at least make it clear to the public that they are not the servants of quacks, and to protect themselves against libellous insinuations whether emanating from English or foreign sources. The point raised by Mr. Reid had not been lost sight of. It is worth putting to the test, and would in any event be a welcome change from the monotony of sitting on the wall year after year.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
WALTER H. KEEN.
Penzance, December 23, 1901.

Wake up, London!

SIR,—The question of organisation in London has recently come to the front. The remedy proposed is a Metropolitan Association intended to represent the views of the great hitherto unvoiced mass of London chemists. But the whole subject of organisation in London is pooh-poohed, ridiculed, and wrapped with irrelevant observations by various scribes and speakers; so much so that it is evident some people view with concern, and even fear, the formation of any effective association. This proves the necessity for the step. To my mind it is scarcely possible to magnify the importance of the project, and, therefore, I beg permission to criticise and offer suggestions. Are the means suggested likely to be successful? Will the formation of a huge metropolitan association produce an organised London? I see few elements of success in it. A few men whose efforts we must admire, and whose intentions are manifestly honest and praiseworthy, would really form the association, whilst the bulk of the members would be merely subscribers, expecting some problematical benefit to accrue. Presently the association would die of inanition. There is a more promising method in the formation of local associations. It is feasible and practical to form these in districts corresponding to the parliamentary divisions. There is comparatively little trouble, and the expense is trifling in running such associations, whilst the practice of qualified chemists meeting each other periodically is wholly beneficial. Further the federation of London associations presents no difficulty, because of their proximity. Delegates from all parts could meet quite easily. I venture to say that by such a method metropolitan opinion would be educated, formed and expressed.

I offer no apology for coming into this discussion, for effective organisation all round is of the most urgent importance. Opportunities are upon us—opportunities which, if not taken advantage of, will be gone for ever. I would like to digress somewhat. This agitation, essentially one for keeping the exercise of the qualification to the individual, and consequently the prevention of unqualified practice, was some years ago characterised as a passing wave, which would die away with the season. But the movement has spread and spread until now the London rank-and-file are seeing the necessity and the utility of helping themselves. Instead of the agitation being dead, I am on the Council, a direct representative with an unmistakable mandate. Fifth on the poll, and nearly twice the voting strength of any unofficial candidate. Well—a *propos*, of all this, I am charged with the betrayal of the trust so distinctly placed with me, on the assumption, I suppose, that noise must

accompany work. But what are the facts? I have protested several times publicly, that members of the Society are in absolute ignorance of the Council's work, and that they ought, at least to have sufficient information to enable them to form an intelligent opinion. I certainly will not rest until this end is attained. The Pharmaceutical Society should be abreast of the times. Again, I have asked more than once, are chemists satisfied that a qualified person shall suppress name and individuality by using a fictitious and unmeaning (as far as the Act is concerned) style and title? In other words, shall a personally acquired qualification be associated with the title as enacted by section 17 of the Pharmacy Act? Is it supposed that I am not serious when I ask members to emphasise the mandate so unmistakably given in May? Are we always to be the shuttlecocks of pharmaceutical journalism? Yours faithfully,

R. LORD GIFFORD.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Xrayser" still continues his efforts, poor though they be, to discourage the formation of the above. Will "Xrayser," without any gibes or jeers, say why these Associations are useless or baneful? It is not enough to say—

I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this I know, and know full well:
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.

Surely his reason that "If I pay a guinea a year to the Society, I ought not to have to pay another half-guinea to another Society to see that it does its work" cannot hold good, as chemists, poor as they may be, certainly can afford a contribution of 5s. per annum. What does your correspondent mean by quoting the South Sea Bubble? He says he does not mean it to apply to the members of the Association; then why use it? Like a naughty boy, he throws a stone, runs away, and says, "Please, sir, I did not do it." Perhaps he means it for wit. If so, why not label it, as all good chemists do their poisons, with instruction when to laugh? Now, "Xrayser," come out into the open: give us your good reasons why the first city in the world should not possess an association which much smaller cities and towns feel it necessary to have for their assistance, protection, and general welfare. Failing this, I fear you must be located to the lumber-room. Yours faithfully,

Dalston, December 25, 1901.

J. C. PENTNEY.

Mr. Michael Carteighe's Soporific.

SIR,—"Xrayser's" remarks in last issue of the *C. & D.* called my attention to Mr. Carteighe's Edinburgh speech. The chief feature of this speech is a direct expression of opinion on the part of Mr. Carteighe in regard to political agitation as applied to pharmacy. He is of opinion that not much can be got in the shape of legislation to assist pharmacy, and that our only hope for the future is to raise the pharmacist in some vague way, not minutely described, to such a position that the people shall be constrained to give him his due from sheer force of respect, if not admiration. This has been the idea working in Mr. Carteighe's mind ever since he came prominently before pharmacists, and no man in the whole country has had so good an opportunity of carrying an idea into effect. Let us see how it has worked out. The founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, for whom Mr. Carteighe professes great veneration, were essentially politicians, and they handed down to Mr. Carteighe and his colleagues a foundation fixed on a sure political rock. Mr. Carteighe has been building on that foundation for nigh on thirty years, but he has always been building with this in view, that, apart from politics, he could raise pharmacists to a position in which the support of the people would be assured. What has been the result? To-day fewer than 25 per cent. of the qualified men of the country support the Society, less than 10 per cent. of the dispensing in the country is done by qualified men, probably not 50 per cent. of the doors kept open for retailing poisons are the doors of qualified men; we are saddled with a qualifying examination in which the average failures amount to about 75 per cent., and finally young men have practically stopped going in for pharmacy. One would think that a state of matters like this would open the eyes of even Mr. Carteighe to the fact that thirty years of his policy

have not led to results which would warrant a man in recommending it too confidently for the future. It is recognised by almost every thinking man now that we must have either speedy legislative relief or practical collapse of pharmacy as it exists. We cannot hold even the small share of pharmaceutical work done now by qualified men if we have not got the qualified men, and the dead stop in apprenticeship must soon lead to a dead stop in qualification. Either the Government, in these circumstances, must accept the Apothecaries' Hall certificate, or some similar certificate, as sufficient for a man to keep open shop on, or else there must be free trade in pharmacy altogether. To most men it will be pretty plain that it is just exactly the politicians we want to deal with a position like this. I do not, however, see why we should not find men who are keen politicians, and also scholars imbued with all Mr. Carteighe's desire to raise the pharmacist to a position in which he shall command respect and support. There is one point on which we are all agreed, including even Mr. Carteighe, and that is that too few men in the prime and vigour of life can leave business in order to attend the Pharmaceutical Council affairs at Bloomsbury Square. The result has been that affairs have been left in the hands of London—mostly West-end—men, and elderly men from the country who have lost interest in, and even touch with, pharmacy as practised now. The old official clique is not in a position to cope with present-day difficulties, simply because it knows nothing about them.

Dumfries, December 30, 1901.

JAMES REID.

P.S.—I hope chemists will be able to gather from Mr. Carteighe's speech a reason for so many reforming bills being drafted at Bloomsbury Square and waved in the face of the country, only to be quietly withdrawn and relegated to the limbo of oblivion when interest begins to subside.

J. R.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

246/21. *Subscriber*.—The label for harmless headache-powders will not render a simple drug liable to duty, but as your powder contains two drugs, the sentence "Repeat in two hours if necessary" should be omitted in order to escape liability to stamp duty. If this is done the powders may be sold without a licence by small shopkeepers.

102/13. *Partnership*.—A partnership of a qualified person and an unqualified one for the purpose of trading as chemists and druggists and selling poisons is illegal, so far as the unqualified person is concerned.

251/34. *F*.—The Inland Revenue assessors have ways of their own for estimating the value of premises which should pay inhabited-house duty. Sometimes they charge more than the actual rent of the premises. Sixpence in the pound for rentals above 60% is the proper rate for houses occupied for the purposes of trade. See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 267.

102/18. *Vigilant* uses a handbill in which a cough and influenza-mixture is referred to, and it is stated that "Our sales of this mixture during 1900 amounted to over 5,000 bottles, a sufficient indication of its excellence. Is this a dutiable recommendation? We think not. On another handbill antiseptic throat-pastilles are described as "from the formula of an eminent specialist." Would this statement render the pastilles liable to stamp duty? This is on the border line and should be submitted to the Board of Inland Revenue for opinion. If the word "Consultant" were used instead of "Specialist" the pastilles would not be liable. "Vigilant" also asks if, after distributing the handbills, he sells the lozenges in unlabelled packages liability would be incurred. That altogether depends upon the condition of the sale. If the handbill involves liability exposure of the pastilles for sale, or even making them, suffices to incur the penalty. See the terms of the Act in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 281.

Antiseptic Foot-powder.—*Mr. W. H. Gross*, Chulmleigh, North Devon, informs us that he has submitted to the Board of Inland Revenue the label given on page 38 of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and he has been told that the line "and preventing blisters" must be removed if the preparation is to pass without stamp-duty.

237/27. *South American Subscriber.*—(1) We shall endeavour to ascertain for you. (2) See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 276, for full particulars regarding company-registration. Situated as you are, you must have an office as well as an agent in this country before you can register.

100/59. *A. R. N.*—The only label of those which you send us that appears to involve stamp-duty is that for corn-solvent in which the sentence, "Continue the treatment until the corn disappears," may be construed into a recommendation; but, as the wording is exactly the same as in a label which Alpe declares to be not liable, you may risk it.

103/70. *Cito.*—Please read the paragraph on apprenticeship in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 275. It contains all the information that you desire.

104/49. *F. M. A.*—Your label for Erasmus Wilson's hair-wash states that the lotion is especially serviceable "in numberless instances, when, from long-continued illness or local disease, a total loss of hair has resulted, the most striking effects have invariably been produced by the use of this remedy." Although baldness is not considered a dis-temper, ailment, &c., the passage quoted is a possible recommendation for the cure of disease. Submit the label to the Board, and let us know the result. In the corn-solvent label the line "Repeat if necessary" should be removed, as it suggests cure. The carbolic-tooth-powder label is on the border-line, and you should submit it to the Board of Inland Revenue for approval; also the petroleum-emulsion label, because it refers to the preparation as a chemical food as well as a popular remedy. The other labels are free from liability. What you state on the handbill regarding quinine-and-iron tonic does not render the preparation liable to stamp-duty.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

78/37. *Bromo.*—Influenza-mixture:—

Tr. quinine ammon.	...	...	...	3iiss.
Tr. camph. co.	...	...	...	5i.
Tr. aconiti	...	...	...	5j.
Tr. lavand. co.	...	...	...	5iij.

M.

Dose: Half to one teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water.

77/58. *Kuff.*—A good Cough-mixture to suit your requirements would result if you made up the formula given in the *C. & D.*, December 21, 1901, page 1010, without the chlorodyne.

77/40. *Physics.*—Everett's "Physics" (Blackie), 3s. 6d., and Deschanel's "Physics" (Blackie), 18s., are two books much used by pharmaceutical students.

77/45. *Calendula* (Melbourne).—(1) *Liq. Saccharini*:—

Saccharini	...	...	...	gr. xxiv.
Sodii bicarbon.	...	...	...	gr. xij.
Spt. rectif.	...	...	...	5j.
Aq. destill.	...	...	...	5viij.

Misce et solve.

(2) *Syr. Aromaticus* is a Pharmacopœia article.

75/57. *E. O. J.*—To Prepare Osteological Specimens, (1) remove as much of the flesh as possible, (2) boil in weak caustic potash to complete the removal, (3) macerate the bones in benzine to remove the fat, and (4) bleach by soaking in warm hydrogen-peroxide solution.

77/54. *D. G. D.*—Clark and Dott found the yield of ol. etherenm mixture in the B.P. process for spt. ether. co. to be 13.375 fl. oz. See an instructive paper on the subject by Mr. J. C. Umney in the *C. & D.*, May 7, 1898, page 765.

74/61. *H. V.*—"Smut" in cereals is the fungus *Ustilago maydis*, and has emmenagogue properties like ergot of rye.

73/59. *E. B.*—To purify rancid veterinary ointment-fat, melt the fat and shake with weak solution of pot. permang., afterwards washing with several changes of warm water.

74/28. *Tinct. Opii.*—The best way of breaking off the laudanum habit is by diminishing the dose or strength of the preparation each week. It is a mistake to look about for a substitute, as you only in this way replace one "habit" by another.

73/18. *H. R.*—There is no calcium phosphate in London water, but some permanent hardness in the form of calcium sulphate. The sulphate is only got rid of for drinking-purposes by distilling, but if for washing-purposes borax neutralises the effect in a great measure.

83/68. *Subscriber.*—(1) We are not acquainted with a book on bottle-making and cutting glass. (2) The formula for aniline marking-ink was last given in the *C. & D.*, October 9, 1900, page 538.

79/48. *Nomen.*—THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1901 contains the formula for metol-quinol developer.

73/40. *W. & R. H. & Co.*—Squire's "Methods and Formulae used in the Preparation of Animal and Vegetable Tissues for Microscopical Examination, including the Staining of Bacteria," is the book you require. It is published by Churchill at 3s. 6d.

85/37. *B. W.*—Why we said it was best to avoid the use of salicylic acid in cod-liver oil emulsion was because we believed that as the preparation is largely taken by young children, it is best to avoid the use of an active chemical preservative.

74/45. *S. J.*—Camphor prevents the solidifying of olive oil to some extent, but as the solidifying-point is only lowered, sufficient cold will cause lin. camph. to solidify.

82/19. *Ledger.*—We cannot repeat carbolic tooth-powder recipes yet awhile. Refer to the past volumes or "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

80/13. *Carbon* asks what are oil of "Cray" and oil of "Cryalb," used by stablemen. Perhaps some of our readers will make suggestions.

213/17. *Steam.*—Steaming windows are the result of defective ventilation or unequal temperature. When these are seen to, the windows will remain clear. It has been suggested to give a coating of glycerin to the glass, but the success is not overwhelming.

86/18. *Veritas.*—The best Dry Shampoo is entirely spirituous, and it is to lessen the expense of rectified spirit that water is added. You do not give any hint as to what formulæ you have tried.

80/35. *Assistant.*—Ince's "Latin Grammar of Pharmacy" has a good dictionary of terms at the end. In regard to a good Latin dictionary, as you live in a university city you have only to visit a bookseller and pick a dictionary according to the length of your purse.

85/16. *H. & L.*—Fever-mixture to suit your label:—

Liq. ammon. acet.	...	...	...	5ij.
Liq. ethyl. nit.	...	...	...	5iij.
Liq. ferri perchlor.	...	...	...	5j.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	5ij.
Aq. camph. ad	...	...	...	5viij.

Dose: Children, from one to two teaspoonfuls. Adults, two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

87/66. *Worms.*—Worms on Lawn.—To destroy these a solution of corrosive sublimate is the best. Make a saturated solution of the salt with the addition of hydrochloric acid, and use when diluted to eight times its volume with water.

79/20. *Tabules*.—We do not know what "sal nixeral," used by watchmakers, is. From your description we should think it is an alkaline salt, but if you can send us a sample we will find out.

90/63. *G. T. & S.*—Liquid Coffee.—Freshly roast and grind 1 lb. of coffee (equal parts of Mocha and Mysore beans) and 12 oz. of chicory and percolate with hot water till 30 oz. of percolate is obtained. Boil the marc with 2 pints of water; press, and when cold mix with the percolate, and dissolve therein 7 lbs. of sugar, and make the whole measure 1 gal.

91/49. *Boots* (Victoria).—If a thicker boot-polish is required, from the recipe you send omit a portion of the liquids.

77/59. *Vet.*—The only information you supply about your sample of powder, that "it is used for dusting cattle," does not warrant us making an elaborate analysis. It contains powdered hellebore, powdered pyrethrum-flowers, and possibly other ingredients.

82/18. *Cathal* sends an Ointment which has given excellent results in cases of sores resulting from diseased bone. The ointment is imitated as follows:—

Cupri acetatis...	...	...	...	5ss.
Pulv. resin.	...	...	...	5ij.
Cere flavæ	...	...	...	5ij.
Ol. olivæ	...	...	...	5ij.
Adipis	...	...	...	5iss.

Melt the resin and wax together and add to it the acetate, oil, and lard, separately melted and mixed together, and stir till cold. We should add that considerable caution is required when applying copper ointments to open wounds.

93/18. *J. W. H.*—Tooth-powder.—The peculiarity of your sample is the perfume, which it is difficult to exactly match, but the following hits it approximately:—

Cretæ præcip.	...	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. iridis	...	...	...	5j.
Ol. cassiæ	...	...	...	mij.
Ol. caryoph.	...	...	...	mij.
Ol. origani	...	...	...	mij.
Ol. lavand.	...	...	...	miv.
Ol. bergam.	...	...	...	miv.
Ol. verbenæ	...	...	...	mss.

M. bene.

95/74. *Iridis*.—Essence of Coffee for flavouring.—Your sample only suggests the aroma of coffee, and is possibly an artificial product. An excellent colourless essence is made by collecting the aromatic principle given off during the roasting of coffee (which condenses in a suitable apparatus) and the distillate from an infusion of the powdered berries, and dissolving in alcohol. The roasting should be done in a retort, which makes it a somewhat troublesome operation; but as the flavour of the essence depends to a considerable extent on the aromatic principle evolved at this stage it cannot be neglected.

74/21. *S. E.*—The mixture given for weakness of the kidneys consists of tr. ferri perchlor. and inf. calumbæ. The dose of tr. ferri is at least 15 drops in each tablespoonful.

73/69. *X. Y. Z.*—Laundry-wax.—This is simply hard paraffin of high melting-point.

87/23. *Syntax*.—The following is an approximate formula for the *Infants' Preservative* you send:—

Magnes. carbonat.	...	...	...	5ij.
Ol. anisi	...	...	...	mxx.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. rhei	...	...	...	5ij.
Theriace	...	...	...	5iv.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	Oj.

Dose: Half to one teaspoonful occasionally.

91/40. *A. M.*—We have no samples by us corresponding to your description. If you send further portions, label them with at least your name and address, and supply as full details of their uses as you can, we shall report.

77/47. *Civitas*.—The Whooping-cough Powder you send is powdered calamine. Zinc salts have been recommended at various times for whooping-cough, both the sulphate and oxide being employed. The dose of 2 or 3 gr. of the calamine you send is not excessive, as it contains a good proportion of calcium carbonate.

80/1. *No. O.*—(1) China Blue is a well-recognised disulpho-derivative of a triphenyl-rosaniline, and was the subject of one of the earliest patents for aniline dyes (Nicholson, No. 1,857 of 1862). There are, however, many varieties of the same dye, and you would need to get it matched by a dealer in aniline colours, such as Williams Brothers, of Hounslow. (2) Formalin renders gelatin insoluble, and is not therefore a suitable preservative for size. If you give us some details we may be able to advise you.

191/23. *Artful* (Barcelona).—(1) We cannot suggest anything better than gum or dextrin as the adhesive for envelopes sent to tropical countries. (2) Crude glycerin is only effectually purified by distilling several times in an atmosphere of superheated steam. Previous to distillation the raw product is mixed with ivory-black, a special form of animal charcoal. (3) Stick-lac is used on account of its colouring constituent. It is from stick-lac that "lac dye" is obtained in the process of making shellac. Lac dye with mordants gives a brilliant scarlet equal to that produced from cochineal.

91/35. *Exceelsior*—(1) Baking-powder:—

Pot. sulph. acid.	...	...	...	5xij.
Sodii bicarb.	...	...	...	5iv.
Pulv. oryzæ	...	...	...	5xvj.

(2) Cream-of-Tartar Substitute is acid sulphate of potash with 10 per cent. of flour or acid phosphate of ammonia.

91/10. *Black*.—(1) Drop-black is a pure form of lamp-black. (2) The first formula for stencil-ink in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 381, is the one we prefer.

72/71. *P. C.* (Palermo).—The directions given for the preparation of hydrogen peroxide in the ninth edition of Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia" contain the essentials of the two processes used commercially. Fuller directions are given in most standard works on chemistry.

229/3. *C. E. P.*—Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," of which a new edition is being brought out at 21s., is the best supplement you can have to "Diseases and Remedies."

87/25. *Stamina*.—The oil you mention is probably distilled from *Eucalyptus maculata* var. *citrodora*, which has a citron-like smell.

76/46. *C. R.*—Ext. Sarsæ Co. is made by evaporating dec. sarsæ co. (B.P. 1885) to an extract. A small quantity of oil of sassafras is generally added to replace that dissipated by heat.

92/17. *Jean*.—Your life-assurance policy is not stock-in-trade, but a purely personal matter which has nothing to do with your business stocktaking.

79/24. *W. Y.*—We do not know the composition of syr. picis "Frazer." Two formulas for syr. picis were given in the *C. & D.*, September 28, 1901, page 553.

83/21. *T. H. P.*—Chewing-gum.—The following is an American recipe:—

Gum chicle	...	...	...	3½ lbs.
White wax	...	...	...	1 lb.
Balsam of tolu	...	...	...	2 oz.
Balsam of Peru	...	...	...	1 oz.

Melt the gum, stirring in as much water as it will hold, then add the wax and balsams. Next prepare a syrup of—

Finely granulated sugar	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Glucose	...	...	...	4 lbs.
Water	...	...	...	3 pints

and mix with the gum-paste in sufficient quantity to make a tough and plastic product. Flavour with cinnamon or cardamoms.

79/49. *G. T.*—To Clean Bloodstained Sponges.—Wash with warm water and bleach by immersion, first in potass. permanganate solution, and, after rinsing, in solution of sodium thiosulphate.

73/43. *E. & H.*—Your inquiry is not very clear, but as dry-rot in the basement of a dwelling-house is due to stagnation of the air, it is obvious that it is not healthy to live in a badly ventilated house.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

65/38. As to a practical system of labelling manufactured goods so as to be able to trace the batch and sample, and similar to those used by American pharmaceutical houses.

95/73. What rate of piece-work pay is given to women for packing seidlitz powders, seltzogene powders, and starch-gloss, and bottling such things as cod-liver oil, castor oil and perfumes?

104/1. Where can charcoal rings be obtained in bulk or packet?

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, January 6.

Society of Chemical Industry (Local Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 p.m. Professor J. T. Hewitt on "The Retarding Influence of Aldehydes on the Maturation of Spirits."

Tuesday, January 7.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. Social evening in the Great Western Hotel, at 7.30. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, admitting lady and gentleman, can be had from Mr. G. H. Brunt, Hon. Sec., 323, Coventry Road, Birmingham.

Wednesday, January 8.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. At 11 a.m., Council-meeting.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Paper by Mr. J. Grier on "Pharmaceutical Education."

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. A. Payne on "Chromatic Photography."

Young Chemists' Association, Lockhart's Café, Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 8 p.m. President's address, followed by a paper, "Is our Calling a Trade or Profession?" by Mr. Sims.

Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society. Annual meeting and smoking-concert at the Horsehoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., at 8 p.m. Tickets for the concert, 1s. each, of Mr. A. Gordon, Secretary, 182 Southwark Park Road, S.E.

The Junior Pharmacy Ball will be held on February 26. Mr. P. Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., has accepted the position of Hon. Sec.

The Chemists' Ball is to take place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, on January 15. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. E. W. Hill, 160 Earl's Court Road, S.W.

The annual dinner of the London College of Chemistry will be held in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on January 29. Mr. Percy M. Thornton, M.P., will take the chair and present the prizes.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association have arranged a social evening at the Cockburn Hotel, 141 Bath Street, for January 16. Tickets, 7s. 6d. (double), 1s. (single), may be had from Mr. T. Dunlop, Hon. Sec., Albert Cross, Pollokshields, Glasgow.

Pea-green Hair.

SOME of our evening papers have been telling the story of

An actress whose name is Verona
Bought hair-lye a druggist had shown her;
When next she was seen
Her hair had turned green,
And few of her friends would have known her.

Miss Lillian Verona, the lady referred to, bought hair-dye known as "henna-leaves" from Druggist Keihl or Kelhle or Diehl (the *New York Journal* gives these three styles), of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, New York. She wanted



to make her hair red, but the dye turned it into a magnificent pea-green. She wore the green hair for nearly six months, and sued the druggist for \$2,000 damages.

When the plaintiff entered the court-room on December 16, 1901, Judge, jury, everybody, sped quick glances towards her. Her hair was not green. It had gone back to a light brown. She wore a large, white hat, with bunches of frilled white trimmings. Her waist was of yellow and scarlet silk, woven in an Oriental pattern. She clasped her white-gloved hands and looked timidly and in agitation at the jury. She then told her story, and the druggist's case was that if the hair is thoroughly washed just before application henna-leaves will have the desired effect of turning the hair red, otherwise green hair will be the certain result. This view seemed to impress the jury, who returned a verdict for the druggist. The picture represents Miss Verona, her witnesses, and some of the jurymen.

It is curious that the result of the dye was the same that happens when a mercuric-chloride solution follows an application of resorcin preparations to the hair.

"RHEUMATISM SPEEDILY CURED."—Mrs. O'Connor, 19 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, is advertising a remedy. *Truth* of this week has a good deal to say about it stating that "Mrs. O'Connor" is the latest advertising alias of "Charles Montague," 125 Bristol Road, Birmingham, who has also carried on his business under the names of Napoleon Hirschfeld and Charles Ashley. His *modus operandi* is to send by return of post to anyone who answers the advertisement a parcel of his remedies. A gentleman who replied to "Mrs. O'Connor's" advertisement received two supplies of medicine and a bill for 3l. 5s. 4d. The gentleman then returned all the stuff that he had not used, and the bill was reduced to 1l. 18s. which *Truth* advises him not to pay, and adds that some of the medicine formerly examined was found to contain salicylate of soda.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: January 2.

BUSINESS in the drug and chemical markets has scarcely yet been resumed after the Christmas holidays and the stocktaking which followed them; consequently there are no important alterations to record. Next week, however, the first drug-sales of the year will be held, and, judging from the offerings already advertised, they are likely to be fairly heavy. Quinine is a firm market in spite of the heavy bark-shipments, although naturally a retail business only has been done. Shellac has been in fair demand on the spot at steady prices, but 'futures' have been quiet. Cascara sagrada has been sold at firm prices. Jalap is pressed for sale, and easier prices are quoted from New York. Senega also comes weaker from that source, but reports from primary markets continue to indicate a strong tone. American sugar of milk lower.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from December 24 to January 1, inclusive:—Aniseed oil (@ Hong-Kong), 35 cs.; argol (@ Cape), 23; arrow-root (@ Natal), 54 cases; arsenic (@ Melbourne) 30 cks., (@ Oporto) 141 brls.; buchu, 3; button lac, 492; calcium carbide (@ Havre), 706 drums; camphor (@ Kobe), 330 cs.; canary seed, 758; cardamoms, 119; cascarrilla (@ Mollendo), 15 bls.; castor oil (Belg.) 43 brls., (Fr.) 92 brls., 25 cs.; chillies (Jap.), 100; cinchona (@ Mollendo) 60, (@ Rotterdam) 41 bls., (@ Paita) 34, (@ Colombo) 16 bls., coca-leaves (Ceylon), 9; coconut oil (@ Ceylon), 11 hhds.; cod liver oil (@ Aalesund), 245 brls., (@ Bergen) 57 brls.; cream of tartar, 126; croton-seed, 21 bgs., 21 cs.; dragon's-blood (@ Singapore), 6; drugs (@ Boulogne) 23, (@ Marseilles) 75 bls., 37 pkgs.; galls (@ Smyrna), 81; gentian, 15; ginger (@ Hong-Kong), 1,251 cks., 1,109 cs.; gum arabic (@ Colombo) 65, (@ Bombay) 115, (@ Alexandria) 153; gum, unenumerated (@ Mogador) 80 brls., (@ W.C. Africa) 153, (@ Bombay) 307 pkgs., (@ Jeddah) 124; iodine, 55 pkgs.; jaborandi, 2 bls.; juniper-berries, 69; lemon-juice, 10 pipes; lime-juice (@ Halifax, N.S.), 84 bxs.; matico (@ Mollendo), 86 bdls.; menthol, 15 in tr., (@ Yokohama) 20; musk (@ Colombo), 2 bxs.; oils, essential (@ Hong-Kong), 130 cs.; opium (@ Smyrna) 115 cs.; (@ Calcutta) 10, (@ Constantinople) 20 cs.; otto of rose (@ Constantinople), 1 cs.; peppermint oil (@ Bremen) 82 cs., (@ Hamburg) 25 cs.; pimento (@ Havre), 247; potash chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 40 kgs.; potash permanganate (@ Hamburg), 193; quillaia (@ Valparaiso), 836; rhubarb (@ Hamburg) 27, (@ Shanghai) 60 pkgs.; rose oil (Bombay), 3 pots; saffron, 1; senna (@ Bombay), 399; shellac, 404; sugar of milk (Amer.), 56 cs.; wax, bees' (@ W.C. Africa) 60 pkgs., (Mor.) 24; wax, ceresin, 30; wax, Japanese, 200.

Cablegram.

HAMBURG, January 2:—About 1,000 cases Japanese wax have arrived here. Refined camphor in second-hands is quoted 427m. per 100 kilos, while refiners ask 435m.

ANTIMONY.—A quiet market is reported for Japanese crude at 17l. 10s. per ton. Crocus is quoted 31s., powder 33s., and black sulphide at 21s. per cwt.

BALSAM PERU.—From Leipsic there has been a persistent report that the producers in San Salvador have combined with the idea of raising values. There is no change here, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. being the nominal price in the absence of business.

BALSAM, TOLU.—A direct arrival of 30 cases in large tins in New York has brought about a decline in that market, 28c. being quoted.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—For good quality 43s. per cwt., c.i.f. has been paid.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The spot market keeps firm, 26s. per cwt. having been paid for good bright bark in quantity. New York advices point to a higher market there.

CASCARILLA.—The exports from Antofagasta during 1900 amounted to 55 cwt., valued approximately at 315l.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java during December amounted to 1,273,000 Amst. lbs., against 1,091,000 Amst. lbs. last year, and 623,000 Amst. lbs. in 1899. The total for the twelve months is 12,606,000 Amst. lbs., against 10,741,000 in 1900, and 11,399,000 in 1899. The exports from Antofagasta (Chili) during 1900 amounted to 1,240 cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Very quiet, at 71s. per cwt. for first white crystals, and 73s. for powder.

GENTIAN keeps firm, at from 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Gentian powder has advanced 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

GOLDEN SEAL.—The spot-price is 2s. 1½d. per lb.

JALAP.—Good quality is quoted from New York at 6d. per lb., c.i.f., and it is reported that holders there are anxious to sell. The London market shows no change, occasional sales being made at 6½d.

JUNIPER BERRIES are advancing, 11s. 6d. per cwt. being wanted on the spot.

KOLA.—The following figures relate to the shipments from the Gold Coast:—

	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Pkgs.	1,907	2,671	3,092	4,278	3,156
Value £	43,132	57,020	35,783	37,869	33,278

LOBELIA.—Herb is very scarce in New York, 5d. per lb., c.i.f., being quoted.

MENTHOL.—In view of arrivals the spot-price is a shade easier, at from 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per lb. for Kobayashi crystals, and a small business has been done. The c.i.f. quotation is 13s. 6d. A recent telegraphic advice from Japan states that still higher prices may be expected during the first few months of the year.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The Bergen market is unaltered but very firm, at 69s. per barrel, f.o.b., for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. The stocks are now extremely small in Bergen as well as in the Northern cities. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 13,333 barrels, against 10,681 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—The lowest spot price is 7½d. for ordinary Cochín, and 6d. to 6½d., c.i.f., nominally. For Java oil 8½d. is asked on the spot.

PILOCARPINE.—A second-hand holder quotes 61s. per oz. net.

POTASH CYANIDE.—The quotation for 10-ton lots of mining strengths is slightly easier at 9½d. per lb.; for druggists' quality (93 per cent.) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. is quoted, according to quantity.

QUININE.—There has been no business of importance this week, but the market has remained firm with small sales on the spot at 1s. 1¾d. per oz. March delivery is quoted 1s. 1½d.

SEEDLAC.—Previous to the holidays business was done at 105s. per cwt. for fair palish.

SEEDS.—There has been an entire absence of business during the past week. In the course of last year the following alterations in prices have to be recorded:—Russian *Anise* is about 3s. per cwt. dearer, the present quotation being 21s. 6d. per cwt. Dutch *Caraways* declined about 8s. per cwt. owing to the large crop, and 21s. 6d. is now the value. Turkish *Canary* is worth 37s. 6d. per qr., against 34s. 6d. a year ago, but the price in the interval fell to 30s. Moroccan *Coriander* declined from 13s. 3d. to 10s. per cwt. during the year, the crop being a full one. *Cumin* also depreciated in value for the same reason, a fall from 32s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. having taken place in Morocco quality, *Fennugreek* has been a dull article, and is slightly dearer in price, at 7s. 6d. per cwt. *Linseed* has been steady for fine quality, at 58s. to 60s. per qr.

SENEGA.—From New York 2s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted for ½-ton lots, and on the spot 2s. 1d. net is also quoted.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* of December 14 reports that the

root-market is practically closed now for the season, as about all the root in sight has been bought, and there are no transactions upon which to base quotations. Holders are very firm in their views, and would readily take care of any additional lots which might come in from the country at full market-values. An advertiser in the above-named paper states that he is willing to pay 46c. per lb. for good dry senega, delivered in Minneapolis.

SHELLAC.—Under the influence of the holidays a quiet tone has prevailed, and with a reduction in the Calcutta price of TN (now 70 rupees) "futures" have been rather easier. January delivery has sold at 123s. 6d. to 124s., March at 126s., and June at 129s. per cwt. Fair TN orange is quoted on the spot at 124s.

SPICES.—There has been very little doing, owing to the holidays, and public sales will not be resumed until next week. Black *Pepper* closes at 6½d. per lb. for Singapore, on the spot, against 6½d. a year ago. There was very little fluctuation in the price during 1901, the lowest touched being 5½d., and the highest 6½d., although the statistical position continued to improve throughout that period. White pepper, being still in small supply, with diminishing stocks, has risen about 1d. per lb. since last January; the latest quotations are 9½d. for Penang and 9¾d. for Singapore. The London stock of *Cochin Ginger* having been drawn upon considerably to supply the demand, and the new crop not promising well, this article became dearer during last year, a rise of about 18s. per cwt. (bringing the price of washed rough up to 52s.) being established. Other descriptions followed the upward movement, Jamaica advancing about 12s. per cwt., Japan about 10s., and Bengal about 7s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Clives* have fluctuated between 3½d. and 4½d. per lb., as influenced by the operations of speculators; but the present price is just about the same as at this time last year viz. 4½d. per lb. *Pimento* improved in price during 1901, from 2½d. to 3½d. per lb. *Chillies* and *Capsicums* have declined in value during the past year, and *Nutmegs* are dearer; but other spices have been steady in price.

SUGAR OF MILK.—During the past six months the output of the combined factories in the United States has been doubled, which fact has lowered prices. Best American powder is now obtainable at 40s. per cwt. in small wholesale quantities. Italian is quoted unchanged at 41s. From Germany it is reported that the offers remain considerably in excess of the demand, and prices have declined in consequence. It is probable that the lowest point has not yet been reached.

WAX, BEES.—The exports from Tangier during 1900 amounted to 8 212 cwt. (46.193%), against 1,514 cwt. (7.916%) in 1899. Germany received the bulk of the exports in 1900.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is not much doing in the heavy-chemical market yet, the holiday feeling not being over. At the works advantage is being taken of this, and necessary repairs and alterations to plant, &c., are receiving principal attention. Exports are particularly quiet, but home demand is fully equal, if not better, than the average for this time of the year. Values, generally speaking, are steady at unchanged rates.

BLEACHING POWDER is in better demand, especially for export.

CAUSTIC SODA and **AMMONIA ALKALI** steady, and in moderate request.

CHLORATES and **SALTCAKE** quiet.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA quiet. Beckton, January to June, 11l. 2s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 10l. 15s.; London, 10l. 17s. 6d.; Leith, 10l. 16s. 3d. to 10l. 17s. 6d.; and Hull, 10l. 15s. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 809 tons.

SULPHATE OF COPPER weak. Anchor, 19l. to 20l.; and Liverpool, 18l. to 19l. per ton.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, January 1.

CASTOR OIL.—Owing to the slightness of demand good seconds Calcutta has remained steady at 3½d. to 3¾d. in store; first-pressure French is obtainable at 2½d. to 3d. per lb., according to quantity; second-pressure French is held for 2¾d. per lb.

CALABAR BEANS.—At auction a parcel of 8 bags realised 1s. 2½d. per lb.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—A small arrival has taken place from the West Coast of Africa, and importers ask 80s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Former sales have been reported, 43 serons selling at 33s. per cwt., and 5- to 10-seron lots soft Soudan at 45s.

to 46s. per cwt. The movement in this article has been most pronounced during the past three weeks, and higher prices are looked for.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—19l. per ton would now be taken. The article is weak.

ARSENIC.—Very firm at the advance, and 15l. per ton has been paid.

BEESEWAX (CHILIAN).—Several parcels have changed hands at prices ranging from 6l. 18s. 9d. to 7l. 12s. 6d. per cwt., the latter price being paid for fine yellow.

TRAGACANTH.—Twenty-three serons Hog have changed hands at 25s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Medium grades of Chilian are rather pressed for sale, but the lower qualities are firmly held; 18s. per cwt. has been paid for 73 barrels Pile III. The stock is about 5,750 barrels Chilian and 340 cases Californian.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—There has been more inquiry, with sales of about 240 bags grey at 52s. to 53s. 6d., the lower figure being for chalky Pernambuco, and 60 bags yellow at 67s. to 71s. per cwt.

Revision of Import and Export Lists.

The Board of Customs have issued a General Order (113/1901) relative to the revision of import and export lists, to which the attention of importers, exporters, and agents is called. The following are the alterations of interest to the drug-trade:—

IMPORT LIST.			
<i>As at Present.</i>		<i>As Proposed.</i>	
Drugs:—		Drugs:—	
Unenumerated (including medicinal preparations not liable to duty) ...	Value	Quinine and quinine-salts ...	Oz.
		Unenumerated ...	Value
Dyes obtained from coal tar:—		Dyes obtained from coal tar:—	
Alizarine ...	"	Alizarine ...	Cwt.
Aniline and other coal-tar dyes ...	"	Aniline ...	"
		Indigotin ...	"
		Other coal-tar dyes ...	"
EXPORT LIST.			
<i>As at Present.</i>		<i>As Proposed.</i>	
Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations:—	Value	Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations:—	
		Quinine and quinine-salts ...	Oz.
		Unenumerated ...	Value
Milk, condensed... ..	"	Milk, condensed, viz.:—	
		Sweetened, whole ...	Cwt.
		Sweetened, separated, or skimmed... ..	"
Oil-seed cake and other animal-foods, other than bran and pollard	Ton	Cattle-foods, viz.:—	
		Cattle-foods containing molasses, or other sweetening matter ...	"
		Oil-seed cake and other animal-foods unenumerated, not containing sweetening matter ...	"
Sugar: Molasses, treacle, syrup and glucose ...	Cwt.	Sugar, viz.:—	
		Molasses and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be tested by the polariscope... ..	"
		Glucose, viz.:—	
		Solid ...	"
		Liquid ...	"

Cocoa-butter Auctions.

Our Amsterdam correspondent, writing on December 24, says:—The auction to be held here on January 7, 1902, will consist of 85 tons Van Houten, 1 ton Helm, 22½ tons de Jong, 4 tons Betke, and 7 tons Mignon. On the same date at London 70 tons Cadbury will be put up in auction.

Duckwari Plantations Company (Limited).

The directors, in their report for the year ending June 30, 1901, state that the cardamom-crop yielded 8,159 lbs., against 8,779 lbs. the previous season. The estimate for the 1902 season is 9,000 lbs.

ALDERMAN THOMAS HYDE HILLS, J.P., of Cambridge, died suddenly on Thursday morning (January 2) from tetanus. He was a brother of Mr. Walter Hills, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

